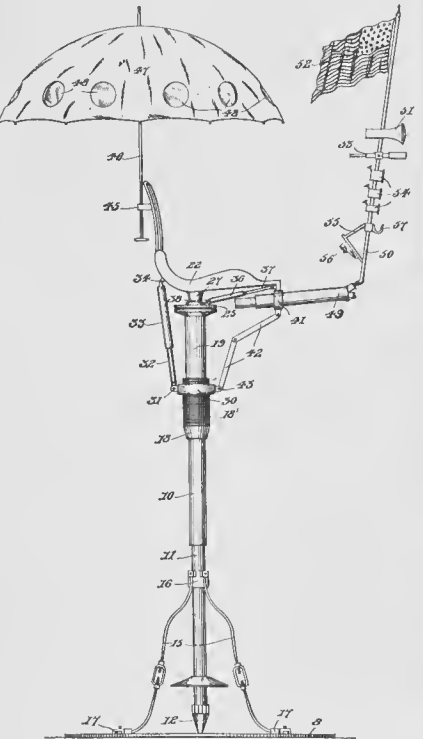


Hunter's Chair With Every Comfort

by M. J. RIVISE
(Based on the files of the United States Patent Office)



J. Gaj was ready for any situation.

FARMERS go hunting, too. And for that reason they may be interested in J. Gaj's "Hunter's Chair."

Gaj was not necessarily a lazy hunter. It was just that he was fond of comfort and convenience. He came from the school that felt it was foolish to run if you could walk; silly to crawl if you could creep. He came up with a gadget to end the hunter's backaches.

With his hunter's chair, a hunter need only to locate a place in the forest where the view was pleasant, the breezes gentle, and the animals within mating-call earshot.

The chair had "resiliently connected sections," which means that it would spring up and down if the hunter became excited.

A bracket attached to the chair held a spy glass and a lamp. He could survey the entire area for game as the chair would spin around at the slightest movement. The lamp was there in case of darkness and the animals needed light to guide them to the hunter.

The bracket attached to the chair also held a variety of horns which made noises from a palc titter to a bellowing toot.

Sight a bear? Blow the bear horn. Sec an antelope? There was a horn for female and male antelopes.

Gaj took no chances on the weather. The chair came with umbrella attached. This was for protection from either the rain or sun.

Gaj tried to figure out a way to convince other hunters that the soft life was the best life; that the Gaj "Hunter's Chair" was the safe way. When last heard from, he was still trying to figure it out. He was seated, of course.



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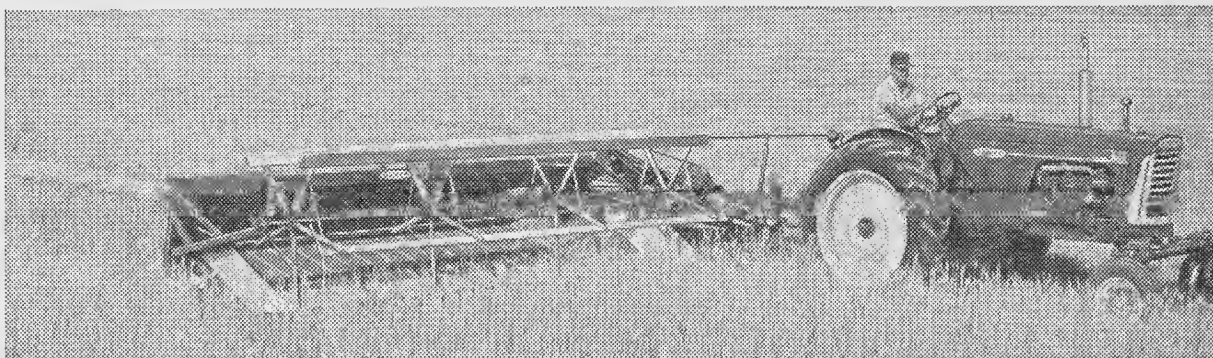
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CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

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COVER: Community auction yards in Alberta — Cliff Faulknor photo.

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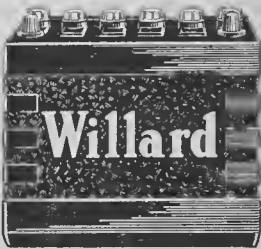




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Editorials

Irrigation Policy Needed

THE timing of the decision made in 1958 to proceed immediately with the construction of the long-debated South Saskatchewan dam, power and irrigation project was open to question on several counts. Be that as it may, there is no turning back. Early construction work on the dam is well advanced and preliminary plans to develop power, irrigation and recreational facilities in the area are taking shape.

Prof. H. Van Vliet of the University of Saskatchewan, writing in the July 1958 issue of the *Union Farmer*, submitted that: "In large part . . . the project will stand or fall on its success as an irrigation enterprise. And the irrigation enterprise will stand or fall on the development policy and procedures used." We support these contentions and we believe, therefore, that the really important issue now is the policy and procedures to be adopted by the Saskatchewan Government in implementing the irrigation phase of the undertaking.

It was with this thought in mind that we sent our Western Field Editor into the dam-site area to probe around and to report on developments to date. An account of the findings begins on page 14 of this issue. Among others, these points are made abundantly clear.

1. Unrest among farmers in the project area is being caused by what they regard as delay on the part of the Saskatchewan Government in establishing a clear cut irrigation policy.

2. Premature and sometimes exaggerated propaganda regarding the benefits of the project has tended to irritate farmers, obscure the real issues, and mislead the public.

3. Careful analysis of the market potential for products grown under irrigation needs to be made.

Let's examine each of these points briefly.

IT is not at all surprising that many of the 1,200 farmers who may eventually be affected by the irrigation phase of the project are apprehensive. They, and their fathers before them, have worked hard and accepted many challenges down through the years. They have managed to survive isolation, cold, drought, rust and grasshoppers, as well as severe marketing problems. In spite of everything, they have been successful in developing reasonably sound, and often debt-free, dry-land farming units. Now, they are confronted with the prospect of having to change to a new and unfamiliar type of farming—irrigation farming—one about which there is a great deal to learn and which is surrounded with considerable uncertainty. Moreover, their fears were underscored by Dr. P. J. Thair, associate professor of farm management, University of Saskatchewan, when he stated that on a large number of irrigation projects in the United States and Canada "one or more generations of farmers have had to go broke or submit to unreasonable poverty before reasonable incomes were obtained."

Under these circumstances, it is only natural that the farmers involved should raise questions. They want to know what will happen to prices if production is doubled or tripled under irrigation. Where will the money come from to pay off the new debt load incurred for ditching, land leveling and new equipment? They want to know for certain if irrigation is to be made compulsory. If they sign up for water, how much land will they have to irrigate? How much will it cost per acre to prepare their land, and what will the water charges be? And most important of all, they

want it stated in black and white that they won't have to get rid of all but 320 acres of their land at firesale prices, and have to switch suddenly to vegetable growing.

These are reasonable questions, and we believe the farmers are entitled to some pretty straight answers. But it must be recognized that it takes time to provide them. We'll have a little more to say about this later.

The second thing the article points out is that farmers have been given "the big sell." So much so, in fact, that it is hard for them to tell fact from fancy. There has been propaganda galore about how the "desert soon will bloom" along the South Saskatchewan; how the great production resulting from irrigation will be needed to feed the world's expanding population; and how the project will create basic stability for a large section of the dryland farming area of the province. This is mostly nonsense. The truth of the matter is that: (a) the area is anything but a howling desert, although it can benefit from supplemental irrigation during the growing season; (b) nations are still a long way from resolving the problems of distributing food from surplus-producing to food-deficit areas of the world; and (c) the dam and irrigation works when fully developed 10 to 15 years hence, will provide water for less than one per cent of the province's improved farm land.

Such propaganda as this points up the need for all those who feel compelled to speak about the project, to know what they're talking about and to use discretion in describing the benefits that will result from it. Few will deny that it will provide benefits, but there is a long way to go in both planning and development before they can be realized. Only disillusionment and misunderstanding can result from exaggerated or false claims.

The third point of critical importance is the available market for what can be produced economically under irrigation, and a rate of development of the project that would be in step with market potential. This is admittedly a difficult and somewhat precarious area of investigation, but from studies that have been made already and others that could be undertaken, we feel certain that useful guidelines could be developed to give direction to farmers in the area and those who will provide them with technical guidance as the project develops. Without such market analysis, it seems to us that it would become a case of "the blind leading the blind."

ONE further point that occurs to us is the relative merits over the long pull of border dike as opposed to sprinkler irrigation methods. At the Outlook pre-development farm, both sprinkler and border dike irrigation methods are shown, but the former is dismissed briefly as being much too costly and troublesome to contemplate. Yet any irrigation handbook will tell you that under certain soil or topographical conditions sprinklers are better.

We believe a lot more studies will have to be made on the relative, long range economics of land leveling and diking as compared to buying a sprinkler system. Nor is there complete data on the decrease in productivity of land that has been graded. Surely, it becomes a question of finding out which type of system is best for the farmer.

In connection with all but the latter point, we have been encouraged by the statements made by Saskatchewan's Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. I. C. Nollet, when he addressed

a Farmers' Union meeting at Broderick last month. He first of all explained that irrigation policy has not been determined yet, because "sound policies cannot be established until the best possible figures on costs to the Government, costs to farmers and probable returns are obtained."

He went on to repeat assurances given earlier that irrigation will not be imposed on people. "Farmers," he said, "will be given an opportunity to vote themselves into an irrigation district and this may or may not include all the irrigable land in the area. Policies must be so devised that irrigation is good for the economy of the farmer, or they will not be sound policy for the Government."

Mr. Nollet made it plain that market prospects would have a bearing on policy. "Actually, with present marketing problems," he said, "it appears now that there should not be undue haste in bringing land under irrigation. It is expected that actual irrigation will develop fairly slowly and as farmers see market opportunities."

From our knowledge of the situation, we believe the Saskatchewan Government is well aware of the tremendous problems to be resolved in making a success of this large irrigation venture. It is making a real effort to find the answers to the difficult questions that are troubling farmers in the area, and it seems determined to place irrigation districts on a sound basis, without placing undue economic burdens on the farmers concerned. And while we have every sympathy for the farmers who want the uncertainties surrounding their future cleared up, we would suggest that they be as patient as possible for a while longer. It is not anticipated that construction of the canals will begin until 1964. There is still time to speak up before policy is finalized. There should also be time for farmers to analyze the policy after it is announced and to make their decisions before it is implemented. V

Welcome Action

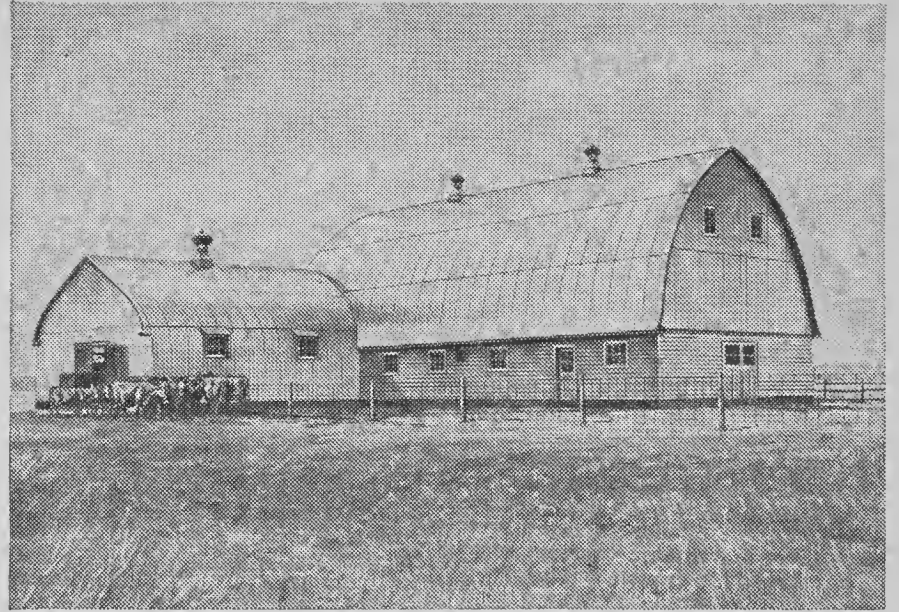
THE Federal Government has again recognized the need for special assistance to western grain growers with the announcement in August that it would distribute about \$42 million to them in the form of an acreage payment of \$1 per acre on specified acreages up to a maximum of \$200 per farm.

Some people, both in and out of Parliament, lost no time in expressing doubt as to whether this amount is sufficient aid to meet the prevailing circumstances.

We simply wish to state, as we did on this page just after a similar acreage payment was announced in 1958, that forty odd million dollars is a lot of money; that it is not by any means the only form of direct assistance going from the Federal Treasury to Prairie grain growers; and, finally, that it will contribute substantially along with the other measures, in providing relief to many hard-pressed grain growers and to the general economy of the three Prairie Provinces. Bearing these things in mind, and recognizing the Government's general financial position and wide range of responsibilities, we believe that Western Canada and the farmers directly concerned, should welcome the Government's action.

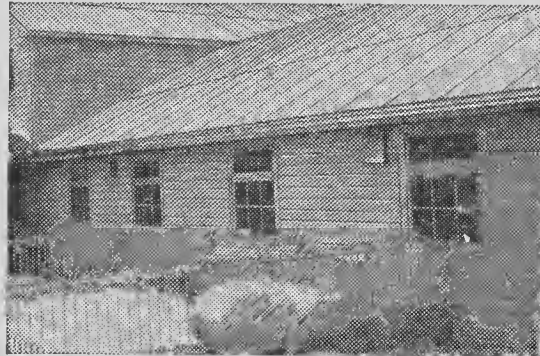
We were surprised to find, in studying the Prime Minister's long-awaited statement, that the acreage payments were being made in place of implementing a two-price system for wheat. This would seem to mean that as long as the present Government is in office and the existing cost-price relationships and market conditions prevail, grain farmers in the Prairies can expect to receive such payments annually. This is in sharp contrast to the Government's position in 1958 when it was announced that acreage payments would be made "for one year only." V

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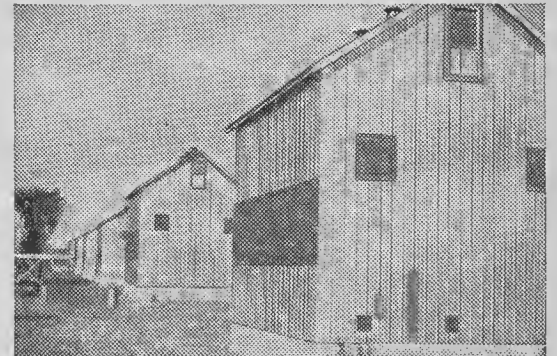


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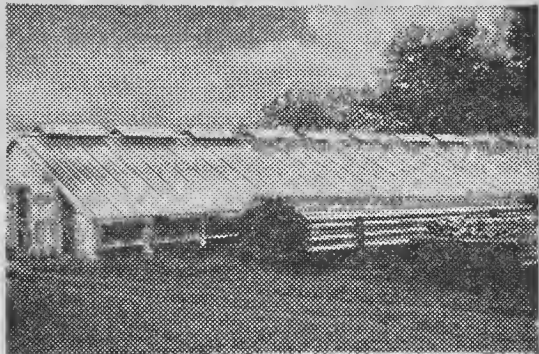
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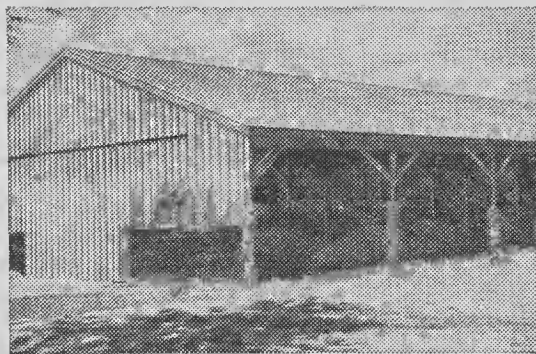
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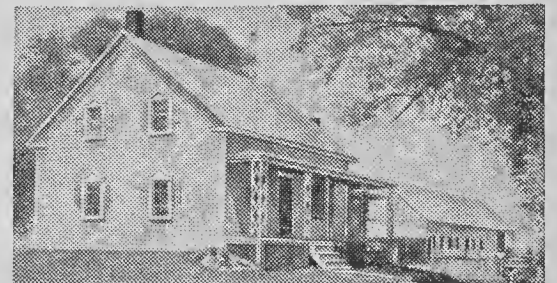
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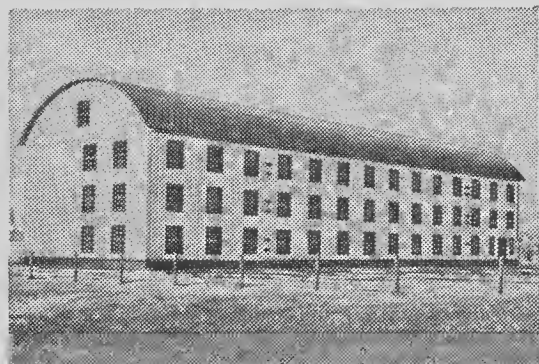
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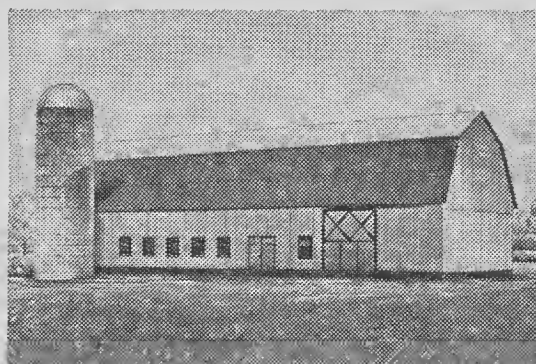
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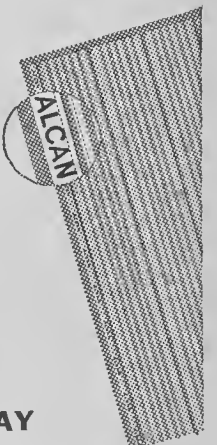
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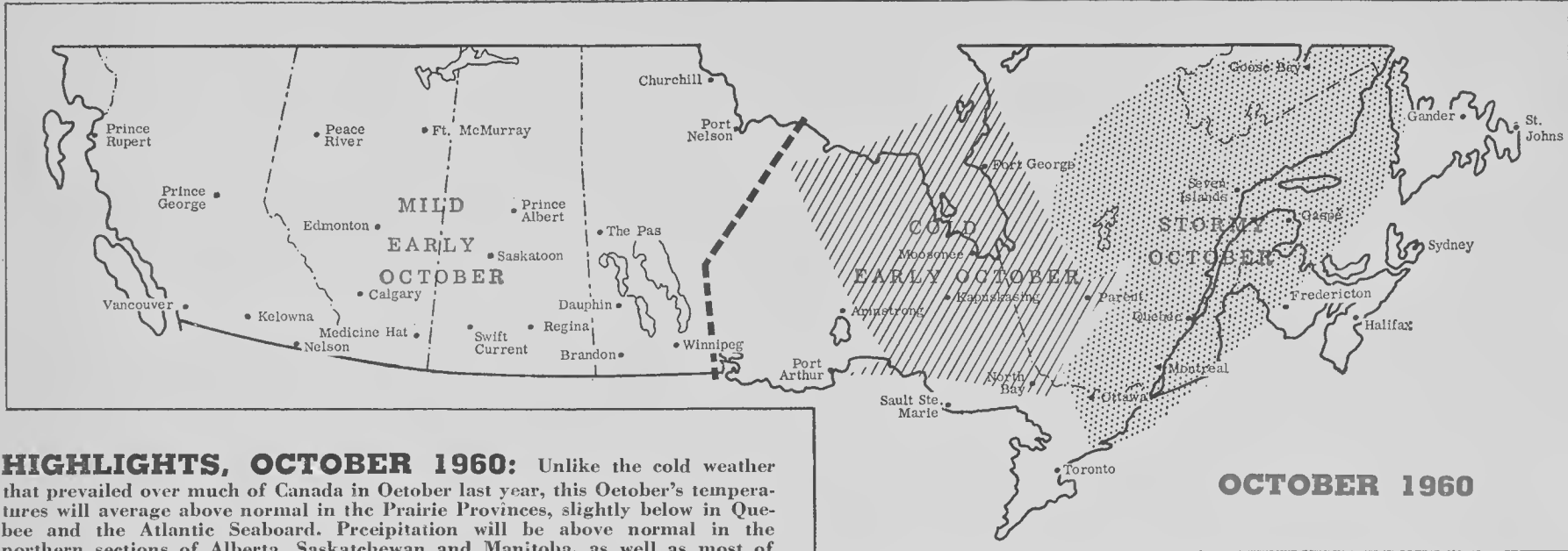


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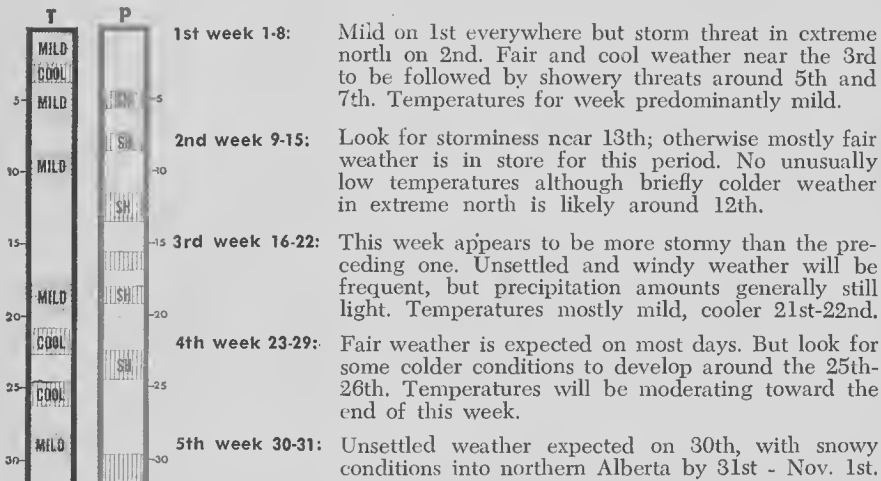
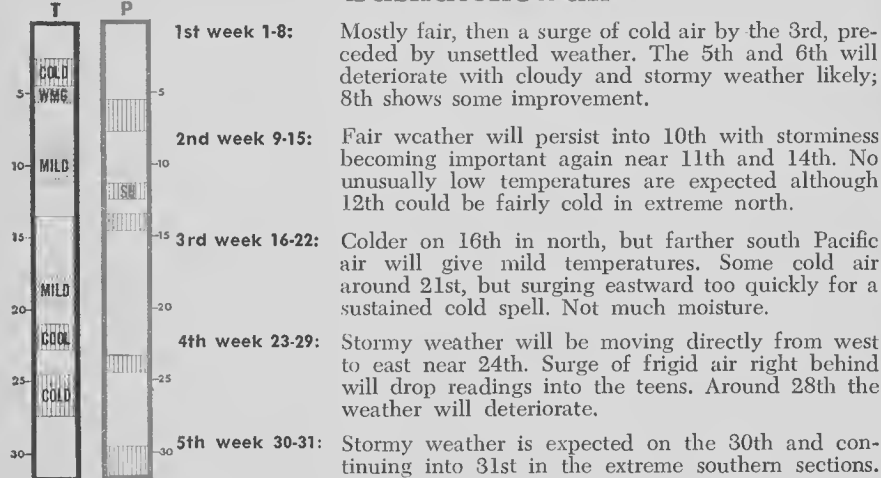
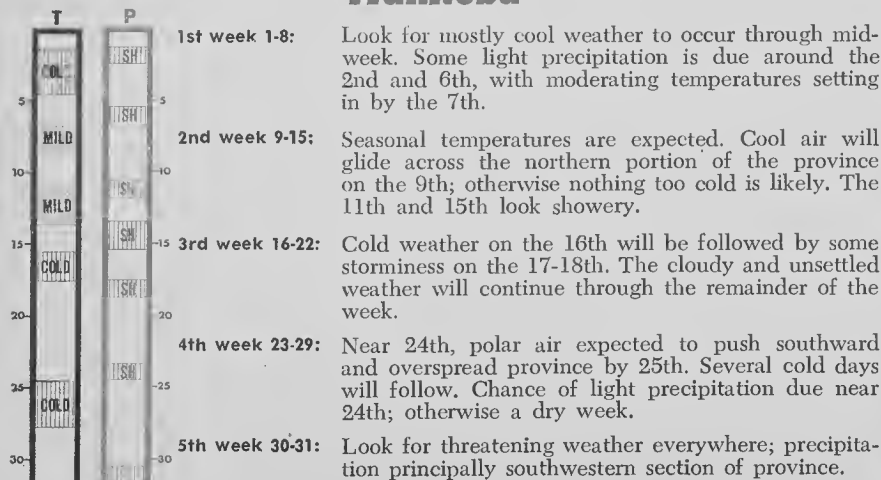
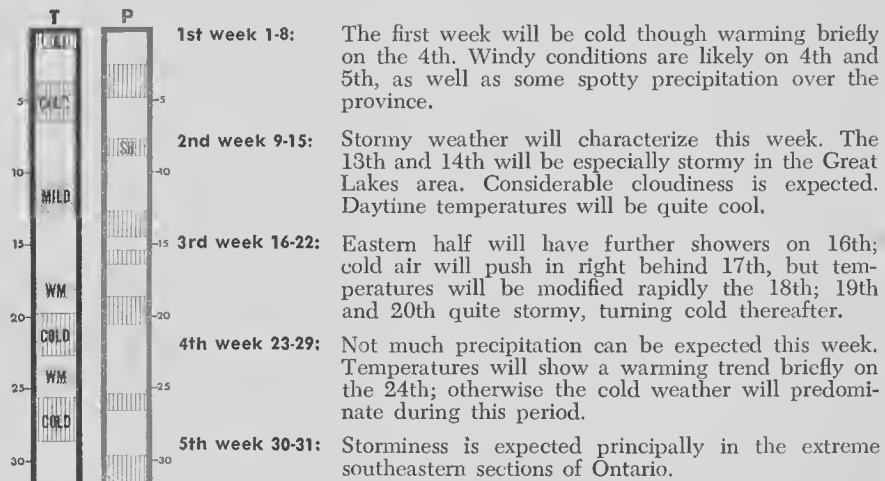
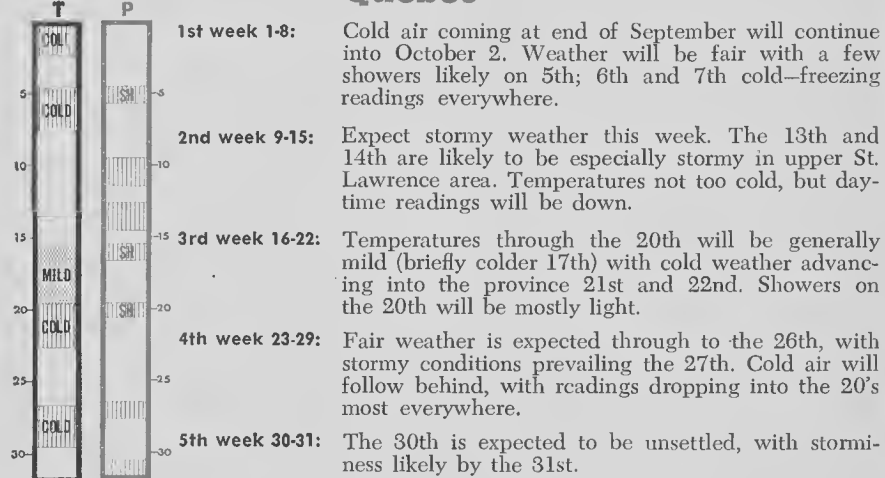
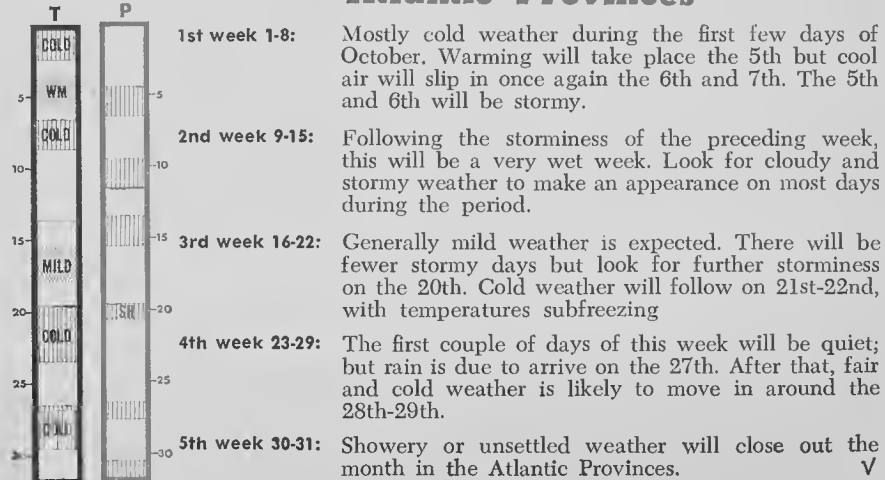
Weather Forecast

Prepared by DR. IRVING P. KRICK and Associates



HIGHLIGHTS, OCTOBER 1960: Unlike the cold weather that prevailed over much of Canada in October last year, this October's temperatures will average above normal in the Prairie Provinces, slightly below in Quebec and the Atlantic Seaboard. Precipitation will be above normal in the northern sections of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, as well as most of the Laurentian Plateau eastward to the Atlantic.

(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—ed.)

Alberta**Saskatchewan****Manitoba****Ontario****Quebec****Atlantic Provinces**

What's Happening

PRIME MINISTER ANNOUNCES ASSISTANCE TO WESTERN FARMERS

Speaking to the House of Commons on August 8, Prime Minister Diefenbaker announced the Government's intention to make acreage payments to western farmers similar in nature to those made in 1958. The basis of payment will be \$1 per cultivated acre, up to a maximum of 200 acres, as shown in western farmers' Wheat Board permit books. The assistance expected to be paid out under this program will amount to between \$41 million and \$42 million.

Mr. Diefenbaker made it clear that the acreage payments were in lieu of implementing a two-price system for wheat, which he stated has always appealed to the members of the Conservative Party, but which has also had dangers and obstacles in the way of its implementation. He referred particularly to the belief that a high domestic price would leave Canada in a vulnerable position when it requests restraint on the part of other countries which subsidize wheat production, and to the argument that as long as Canada is selling wheat domestically at the same price it is willing to sell abroad, no one can criticize the basis of Canadian participation in the export market. ✓

NATIONAL AVERAGE HOG PRICE PASSES \$22

For the first time, the national weighted average delivered hog price, cumulative since January 11, has passed the \$22 per cwt. mark. Up to August 4, the cumulative average was \$22.06, a rise of \$1 in the last two months. Under the deficiency payment plan of hog price-support, assistance to producers will be based on the difference between the national average price at the end of the year and support level of \$22.65. If the national average at the end of the year is above \$22.65, no deficiency payment will be made. Many observers believe such will be the case. ✓

CONTRACTED ACREAGES OF 1960 CANNING CROPS

A survey of vegetable processors indicates that 10,450 acres of green and wax beans, 40,220 acres of corn and 44,720 acres of peas were planted under contract this year. These acreages were up by 8 per cent, 7 per cent and 12 per cent respectively from 1959. Tomato acreage, on the other hand, at 28,920 acres, was 8 per cent below the previous year's total. The asparagus tonnage contracted was down by 2 per cent. ✓

CANADA SENDS TRADE MISSIONS TO EUROPE

Trade and Commerce Minister, the Hon. Gordon Churchill, has announced that a Canadian Food Mission will proceed to the United Kingdom in September, and a Canadian Trade Mission will visit countries of the European Economic Community in October.

The purpose of the food mission is to explore the possibilities of increas-

ing Canada's exports of fish and processed foods in the U.K., following removal of restrictions on importation of food from dollar countries.

The mission to the EEC countries, a particularly strong one comprised of the presidents and other leading executives of the chemical, mining and pulp and paper industries, will meet with senior government officials and the principals of firms importing primary and semi-processed materials, in order to determine their requirements and how best Canada can serve the European Common Market of some 165 million people. ✓

(Please turn to page 48)

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Ray Chambers' first prize tom, Royal Winter Fair, 1959. Sound management skill, which includes good feeding, pays off in results like this.

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What Farm Organizations Are Doing

CFA REQUESTS TARIFF ADJUSTMENTS AT GATT MEETING

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture, in a submission to Finance Minister Donald Fleming, has requested the Government to include poultry meat, live cattle and oilseeds among the items on which it proposes to ask for concessions at the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade negotiations due to begin this month.

Poultry Meat. Specifically, the Federation wants the Federal Government to establish a 5¢ per lb. minimum tariff on eviscerated chickens and fowl entering Canada. In support of this request, the submission points out that the Canadian tariff on chickens entering Canada from the United States is only 12½ per cent ad valorem, which is less than 3¢ per lb. based on present values for U.S. broilers and fowl, while at the same time, the tariff on eviscerated chickens moving from Canada to the U.S. is 5¢ per lb. As a consequence, imports and the threat of imports of U.S. fowl are depressing the Canadian fowl market, and keeping hens on farms and egg production at record levels. Moreover, U.S. broiler imports and the threat of such imports are frustrating attempts to keep Canadian broiler production within reasonable bounds.

Live Cattle. In the case of live cattle, the request is also essentially one to equalize rates. The duty on cattle moving between Canada and the U.S., or vice versa, is the same except on the weight classification of 200-699 lb., where the Canadian tariff is 1½¢ and the U.S. tariff is 2½¢ per lb. The Federation has asked that the Government negotiate with the U.S. for equalization of tariffs on all weight ranges of live cattle traded between the two countries.

Oilseeds. With respect to oilseeds, the CFA requested the Government to negotiate tariff or quota arrangements that would give a measure of protection to the Canadian grower of these crops. ✓

IFUC OPPOSED INCREASES IN HANDLING AND STORAGE RATES

The Interprovincial Farm Union Council in a brief submitted to tariff hearings of the Board of Grain Commissioners, went on record as opposing any increase in elevator handling and storage rates for western grains.

In presenting the brief, A. P. Gleave, the IFUC chairman, pointed out that the surplus position of prairie grain stocks had made it possible for all elevator companies to reap maximum earnings from the handling and storage of grain.

Licensed capacity of grain elevators has shown a continued increase in recent years and this has made it possible for elevator companies to augment their revenues.

With preliminary figures showing visible supplies of over 500 million bu. of grain in storage on July 31, 1960, there would be an effective working capacity of only 20.5 million

bu. available for new crop deliveries, Mr. Gleave stated. This meant that, together with above-average crop prospects, elevator companies will continue to utilize storage space to the maximum.

In view of these considerations, and since annual reports of producer companies and the balance sheets of some line companies indicate that the industry remains in a strong financial position, the IFUC could see no need for increases in handling and storage rates and urged that none be made. ✓

TOO LITTLE AND TOO LATE — REACTION TO ACREAGE PAYMENTS

Manitoba Farmers Union president, Rudy Usick, in commenting on the Federal Government's decision to grant another \$1-per-acre payment to western grain growers, called the action "too little and too late."

"Farmers will be keenly disappointed that their requests, passed in resolutions at local and annual meetings and included in the brief of the mass delegation to Ottawa last year, have been largely ignored. Apparently, the Conservative Government," Mr. Usick continued, "has not been convinced that a problem larger than \$1-per-acre exists in the West."

The small farmer with limited acreage will receive the smallest amount of assistance and will get much less than he was lead to believe by oft-repeated statements of Prime Minister Diefenbaker and Agriculture Minister Harkness, according to Mr. Usick.

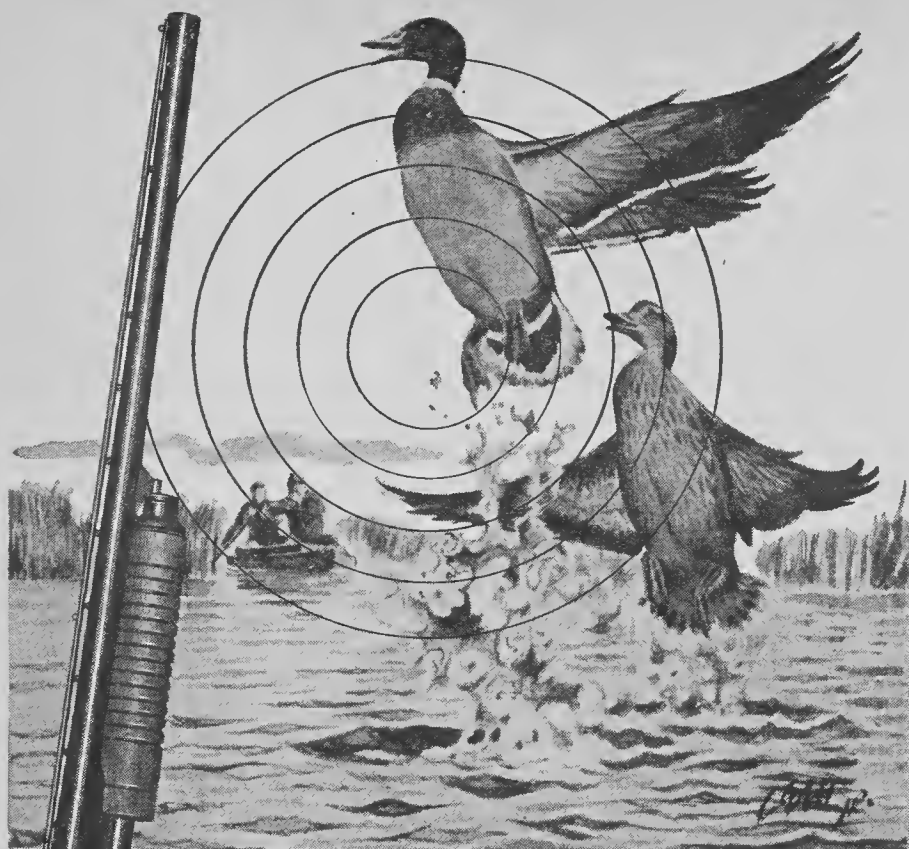
"The MFU has been hoping for a substantial difference from the 1958 \$1-per-acre program. The most promising aspect of the Government's announcement is that it appears to be made in lieu of a two-price system, which, in effect, means that as long as the current cost-price squeeze continues, these payments would be made on an annual basis. If this is true," said Mr. Usick, "then the current payment, laid as a foundation, could be the beginning of a completely revised western farm program, which is needed."

Saskatchewan Farmers Union president, A. P. Gleave, said the one-dollar-per-acre payment for western farmers "is small compared with the needs of those farmers."

"It is regrettable that the Prime Minister did not find it worthwhile to meet with the Western Liaison Committee as we had requested repeatedly," said Mr. Gleave, who is chairman of the committee.

The Liaison Committee had informed the Prime Minister by telegram in April that it was prepared to meet with the Government to discuss acreage payments as an alternative to deficiency payments which had been rejected, Mr. Gleave stated. This was followed by a brief on May 12, receipt of which was not even acknowledged by the Government. The brief outlined an annual income deficiency of \$109 million for western farmers,

(Please turn to page 48)



Flight cancelled

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AVOID THE COLD RUSH... *Winterize in September*

Car owners who attend to the needs of their cooling systems in September avoid the trouble which can start by driving an extra month or more with sluggish, slow-moving coolant. September is the most convenient time for cooling system care. Summer is over. The children are back at school. The family car has a chance to catch its breath after a long hot summer of punishing use. Vacation and summer week-end driving place an extra strain on all parts of your car, especially the cooling system.

Make arrangements now for complete winterization with your dealer. He is an expert on cooling system maintenance and will have the time to

thoroughly check hoses, thermostats, fan belt and all other parts of the system. He'll flush and clean rust and sediment from your radiator before filling with fresh antifreeze for all winter protection.

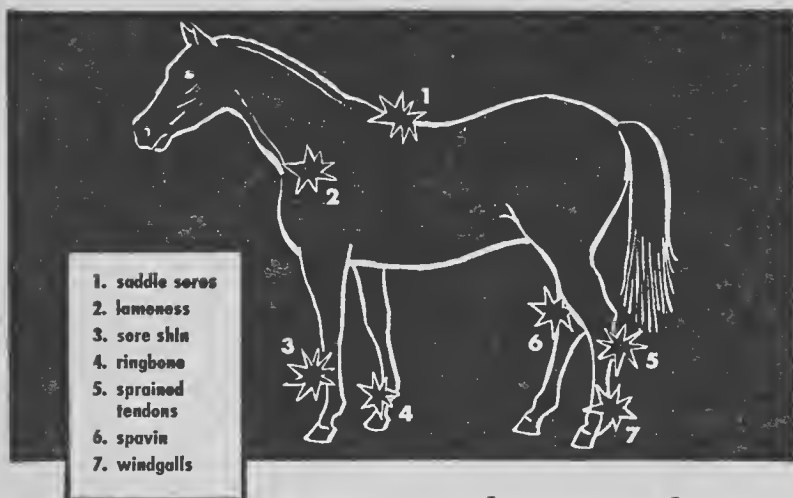
Avoid the inconvenience of that last minute rush and the possibility of costly repairs. This year, join the wise who winterize in September.

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1. saddle sores
2. lameness
3. sore shin
4. ringbone
5. sprained tendons
6. spavin
7. windgalls

Treat them with **ABSORBINE** at the first sign!

For over 65 years Absorbine has proved effective in the treatment of spavin, windgalls, ringbone, wrenches, puffiness, sores and bruises. At the slightest sign, use Absorbine *promptly*! Absorbine is antiseptic, doesn't blister skin or remove hair. Directions with every bottle. Only \$2.50 at all druggists.

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IMPOSIL CUTS LABOUR BUILDS HOG PROFITS

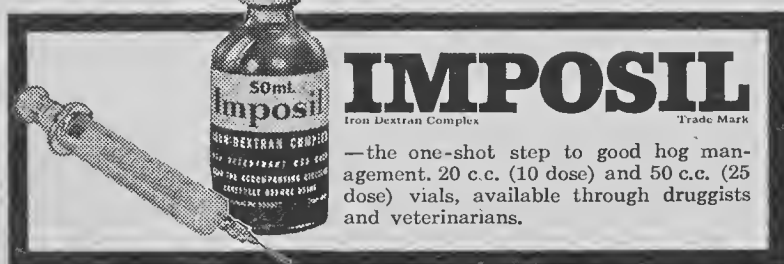
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—says Milton Foerster,
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GUIDEPOSTS

UP-TO-DATE FARM MARKET FORECASTS

STEADILY IMPROVING DURUM WHEAT position is result of heavy exports last year and good markets developing this fall. Supplies were so heavy, however, that no shortage is in sight, even without this year's crop.

LOOK FOR RELATIVELY FIRM FLAX PRICES this fall, with possibility of working higher after harvest. Hot July bumped the bumper out of crops in both Canada and U.S., and carryover stocks are small in both countries.

WELCOME DROP IN BUTTER PRODUCTION of 6 per cent in July, as milk was diverted to whole milk powder under Government programs. Milk powder production soared to 227 per cent over previous July.

CHEDDAR CHEESE PRICES likely to remain near Government floor, and export prospects not bright. Production outstripping use and stocks are at record levels—a third larger than a year ago.

COUNT ON FIRM HOG PRICES this fall and winter. Low outputs during summer months drastically trimmed storage stocks. Fall run won't add much to inventories.

GRAIN SUPPLIES will be adequate for this year's livestock program, with new crop added to stocks which were only 6 per cent lower than last year's at beginning of new crop year.

OATS PRICES, while too high to attract international buying, will remain firm so long as marketings from western farms remain small. Corn imports from U.S. this fall will keep prices from going higher and could ease situation.

BARLEY EXPORT PROSPECTS not too bright. Good malting barley sales may be made to U.S. but volume of feed sales will be off as European countries use up healthy home-grown supplies and U.S. competition stiffens.

SOYBEAN PRICES showing a firm undertone despite prospects for larger U.S. crop this year. European market for commodity is expanding and the unsettled African situation will swing more vegetable oil business to North American sources.

RAPESEED MARKETS should remain relatively strong in sympathy with firmer oils and fats markets. There will be competition among buyers this fall, so shop for best deal.

U.S. CORN CROP now looks to be well over 4 billion bushel level and may be only slightly smaller than last year's record. This will exert strong downward pressure on world feed prices.

Letters

Unemployment

What is the reason for unemployment in B.C.? Instead of raising the volume of production, increased wages are granted. Wages are never cut, no matter how many unemployed there are. Today any two men who

are unemployed would be glad to work for the wages that any one man is now getting. This is the root of the problems of unemployment and high prices.

There are now many small mill-owners, loggers and other working men suffering as a result of labor unions' demands for higher and higher wages. If union leaders were required to have work for 60 per cent of their

members before striking for higher wages, there would be far less unemployment. Moreover, 90 per cent of the fees paid to unions should be applied on insurance for the workers.

D. D. McEACHERN,
Vancouver, B.C.

Faithful Reader

... Although, I am now married and living in the city, I'd still miss The Country Guide if I didn't see it. I was born and raised on a farm at Watrous, Sask., and my parents have received your paper for nigh on to 50 years.

I especially enjoy the women's pages and make a special note every day of your splendid weather forecast. Until recently, I was employed with

a firm in Regina that received your publication regularly. I might say that a photostatic copy was made of the weather forecast every month and it was posted on the bulletin board where it was carefully scrutinized almost daily by my fellow workers.

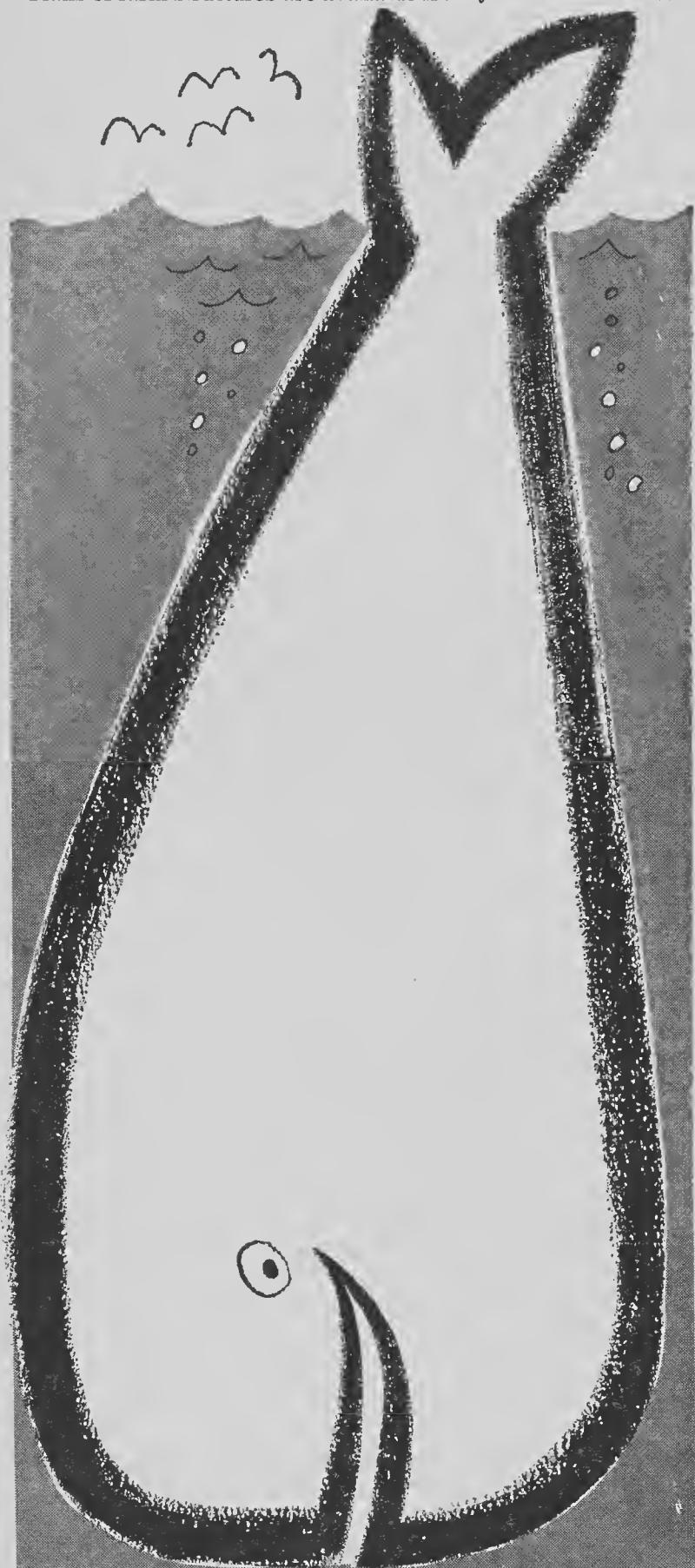
MRS. J. W. DUCKETT,
Regina, Sask.

Wrong Birthplace

Page 15 of your July 1960 number states in an article by Murray Creed that Queen Elizabeth was born in Glamis. Queen Elizabeth — no, the Queen Mother — yes. The Queen was born at Bruton Street, London.

WILLIAM WATT,
Edinburgh, Scotland.

**"FOR LARGE SMOOTH SURFACES—
WEATHERPROOF AND WITH FEW JOINTS—
ALWAYS BUILD WITH FIR PLYWOOD"**
Plans of farm structures are available from your lumber dealer



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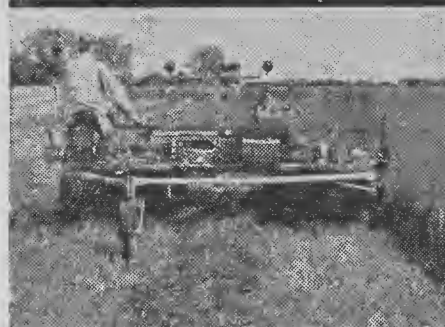
F-60-3



Top: McCormick Model 91 self-propelled combine. Lower: Owatonna self-propelled center-delivery swather.



Top: New Holland self-propelled Haycruiser 178. Lower: Hahn self-propelled "Hi-Boy" high-clearance sprayer and defoliator.



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...with Wisconsin-Powered Farm Equipment

Wisconsin-powered self-propelled machines provide the answer to modern cost-cutting, labor-saving farming. One-man operation saves manpower. A compact, single-unit self-propelled machine is highly maneuverable; you can get into tight corners. You always see what you're doing; you don't get a "crick in the neck" looking backward from a tractor seat. One machine takes the place of two; you save your tractors for the "heavy-pull" jobs.

The built-in, custom-engineered Wisconsin Heavy-Duty Air-Cooled

Engine is always right there, ready to go! It doesn't need field servicing at any season. No water chores. No alkali- or lime-scaling of radiator and water jacket. No dry-ups in hot weather. No freeze-ups nor anti-freeze in cold weather.

Leading builders of self-propelled machines use Wisconsin Engines because they know that these rugged, service-proved power units are best for the machine and the job.

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NAME..... ADDRESS.....
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Foothill farmers learn the hard truth about borderline spark plugs

They find that you can't rely on your ear to ferret out these daylight robbers of power and gas

Take fourteen tractors from farms around Okotoks, Alta. Put them through a "before and after" dynamometer test. What have you got? Some pretty amazed farmers.

Like previous Champion-sponsored tests in other parts of Canada, the tractors were tested first with their old plugs and then with new Champions installed. Though all

the tractors *sounded* as if they were running well, new Champions increased horsepower an *average* of 5.1%.

That's the evidence . . . *borderline* spark plugs can waste plenty of power and gas long before you notice any misfiring. To keep your tractor at full power and economy, put in a new set of Champions *every* 250 hours.



At the J. I. Case dealership of Oliver and Bice in Okotoks, Alberta, a tractor's horsepower output is tested on a pto dynamometer. As Dick Looy put it, "I change plugs once a

year, but I guess that's not enough. A set of new Champions gave me three more horsepower. Now I won't have to shift gears all the time when using a 3-bottom plow."



Bill Wathen (far left) and his son Gordon (far right) watch the dial as their tractor is tested on the pto dynamometer. Results? With new Champions installed, an increase of 7 horsepower and gas consumption cut 12.4%. "I never dreamed changing spark plugs could make such a difference," said Gordon. "That 7 horsepower will make half a tractor again!"



In addition to the dynamometer test for horsepower, a flowmeter was used to check each tractor's gas consumption before and after changing to new Champion spark plugs. Norm Willumson (in tractor seat) was well satisfied to find his engine used 14% less gas with new Champions. "At a rate like that, *borderline* spark plugs can cost you a pile of money," said he.



MADE
IN CANADA
SINCE 1919

Get full power with new

CHAMPION

SPARK PLUGS

Workshop Wizard

by **RICHARD COBB**

MOST of us like to keep odd bits and pieces in the hope that one day we'll find a use for them. The trouble is that the junk pile grows while our free time and ideas can't keep pace with it. This is certainly not the case with Murray Burch of Bagot, Man.

The majority of Murray's devices are made from scrap, but he did buy materials for his latest triumph, a seed cleaning plant built last winter. The big feature is a single line shaft that drives the whole plant from a 2 h.p. motor. This system enables him to run more economically, simplifies the speed setting and reduces upkeep. It has an automatic cut-off which stops the whole plant when the load is excessive. He was glad of this when he caught his pants in the line shaft recently.

Seed is elevated to a bin at the back and drops down to the scalper and grader. Oats and barley move across to a blanket mill, while wheat goes directly to a Carter disc. All grain ends up in a finishing mill, fitted for seed treatment, and then is elevated to a weigher. It can run to a spout on the main floor for bagging, or is augered outside for bulk delivery. Screenings are taken by a drag under the floor and up a leg to a bin which empties outside.

Here are a few more of Murray Burch's home-made marvels:

Snowplane is powered by an 85 h.p. aero engine and runs on skis. The body is set in a steel frame. Rocker-type front axles reduce the bumps. The Model-T steering has a 4 to 1 gear reduction and the 1938 Mercury panel works on a 6-volt system. A magneto cutout on the dash stops the rear-mounted motor. As well as conventional lights, he added a flashing light for safety when approaching highways. It cost \$700 altogether.

Scraper was made from a horse-Fresno bucket and scrap iron, with an aircraft landing gear jack as hydraulic system. Behind a 3-plov tractor it picks up 1 1/4 yards of dirt and spreads or dumps it.

Stoneboat consists of binder wheels flattened out. It carries really big rocks behind a 4-plov tractor.

Grain auger is two truck augers joined. Both had hollow-pipe cores and a shaft in one is held to the other by a pin. The two sections are easily separated.

Dozer blade came from the front of a 50-year-old road roller. Murray reduced the curve and welded the halves side by side, adding a standard grader blade. It's 8 feet wide, pushes three ways, and moves up and down through 14 inches on the rocker shaft of the tractor.

Manure bucket was made from the steel wheels of an old tractor. These are very rigid and it can fill a 2-ton truck box with 9 dumps.

Weed sprayer was built by Murray in 1947 when such things were new. Mounted on the front of a tractor the rig was slow to dismantle. So he made a trailer and mounted everything on that. The booms are supported at the center and it covers 52 feet with extension nozzles.

Cartwheel rake. Murray bought round iron for spokes and also the rake teeth, but did all the smithing himself. Junk yard wheels and pipe completed it.

Barbed wire reel has part of the rear end of a 1919 Maxwell. A plate is bolted to the universal drive and it is spring loaded on top. Wire goes through a loop and he controls the height from the tractor. For rewinding, Murray adds disk blades to each end of the spool and two men can walk it along.



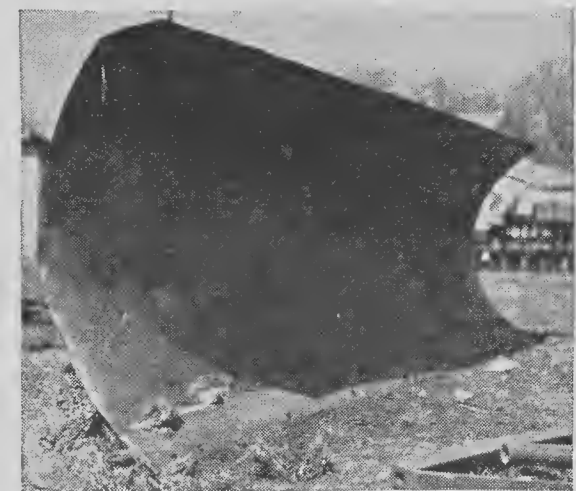
[Guide photos
Murray Burch at the bagger in his seed cleaning plant which is operated by a single line shaft.



Dennis and Dale with the snowplane that cuts the distance to school to 5 miles overland in winter.



Scraper and Stoneboat



Dozer blade



Weed sprayer



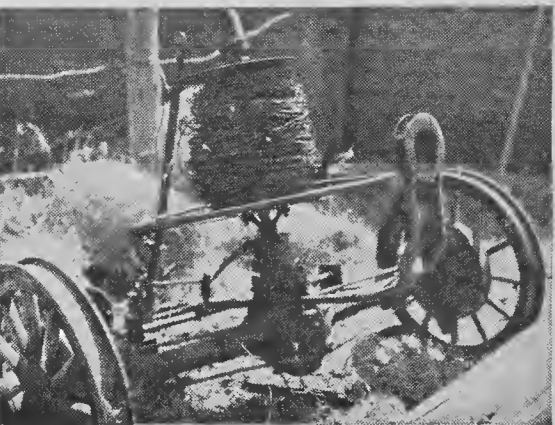
Grain auger



Manure bucket



Cartwheel rake



Barbed wire reel

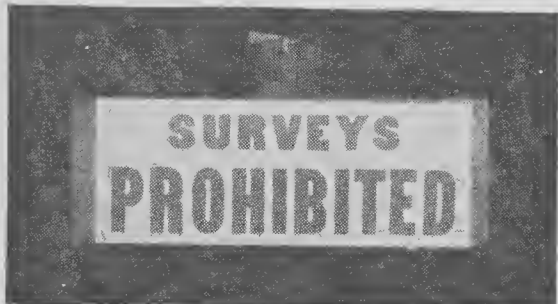


W. H. Horner, Saskatchewan's Deputy Minister shows dam site on map.



The new steel and concrete trestle bridge at the site of the South Saskatchewan River dam project near Outlook, Sask. [Guide photos]

The Dammed and th



Notices like this one have appeared recently on a number of farms in the proposed irrigation area.



Everard Moore, protest group's secretary: "More money to be made farming the farmers."

Marner Larson, protest president: "Farming on paper is a lot different from farming on land."



Alvin Mollerud: "A type of farming we don't know means debt we don't want."



Bill Petty at Conquest: "We don't need water." None of his sons want to be irrigation farmers.

Above the dam, a few thousand fertile acres doomed to become lake bottom.

Below, a need for a definite irrigation policy

WHEN a car is stuck in a mudhole everybody is so busy pushing they don't give much thought to what's going to happen when it starts rolling. Suddenly it begins to move, and the driver has to jump in and steer. Only then does he realize it was stuck atop a steep hill, he can't use any brakes and must do some real fancy maneuvering.

That's about what happened when John Diefenbaker told the Saskatchewan Government they could have a dam on the South Saskatchewan River if they took it now—providing they also agreed to have 50,000 acres ready to receive water when the dam was finished (in 1966). As soon as the long-advocated project started to roll, the Province found it would have to steer a tricky course between business interests clamoring for a boom and dryland farmers with more than a few reservations about the joys of irrigation.

The agreement between the two governments was signed July 25, 1958. Specifications called for a rolled earth dam 210 ft. high, 16,700 ft. long and 3,800 ft. wide at the base, to be built midway between the riverside towns of Outlook and Elbow. As the latter's name implies, it's located at a big bend where the river swings from a general northeast to a northwest direction. Just east of Elbow, another dam must be erected to keep the raised waters from spilling into the Qu'Appelle valley. This second structure will be 90 ft. high and 9,000 ft. long, with a base width of 700 ft. The result—a 140-mile-long, T-shaped

lake smack in the middle of the province's more heavily settled parts.

Including the power and irrigation phases, the whole project is estimated to cost well over \$200 million. About \$75 million of this will be borne by the Federal government and the remainder by the Province of Saskatchewan. This is expected to be repaid many times over in the years ahead by supplying irrigation water for some 400,000 acres, generating 400 million to 500 million kilowatt-hours of electrical energy, providing a huge recreation area and assuring a stable water supply for the cities of Regina and Moose Jaw.

SIGNING of the pact brought a boom in the committee business. A permanent 6-man commission was appointed to control all aspects of the project, as well as a special board to integrate construction agencies of the Federal and Provincial governments. Various provincial departments were made responsible for the irrigation, power and recreation phases, and an inter-department committee formed to co-ordinate all their efforts.

With "visions of sugar plums" dancing in their heads, business groups formed the S.S.R.D. Association. This organization held picnics and meetings and signed up a bunch of enthusiastic members. Boards of trade talked in glowing terms of the good times around the corner. Farm equipment dealers made plans to stock up on a whole new line of machinery.

Speaking of the millions to be spent in the

DROUGHT HAZARD REDUCED



Shelterbelts protect Conquest area. Marner Larson: "Modern techniques reduce drought hazard."

FRENCH FLATS FAILURE



A broken pipe symbolizes the initial failure of French Flats, but another start is being made.



R.D. Chairman Stewart (left) with Saskatchewan Agricultural Minister Nolle.

Doomed

by
**CLIFF
FAULKNER**



Minister of Agriculture Harkness in discussion with engineers at site.

area by the two governments, S.S.R. Development Commission chairman, Dr. C. D. Stewart, mentioned that farmers too would probably contribute large sums. After all, a switchover to irrigation farming would mean extensive land leveling, new buildings and new equipment. He mentioned a figure of \$130 million.

That's when farmers of the Broderick-Outlook district (the first ones who'd have to do the switching) decided somebody should put a brake on this thing until they could see where it was headed. For some time they'd been trying to point out that most of them were quite content with dryland farming, but no one would listen.

Believing some drastic move was needed to make their views public, they formed the "Irrigation Investigation Group" and posted their land with "no survey" signs. That did it. They were called everything from gloom spreaders to lazy louts who feared the extra work attached to irrigation.

Members of the group made it clear they weren't against the dam, but against being forced to break up their units and embark on a new type of farming. The signs were merely a protest to catch the eye of the government.

Alvin Mollerud, who farms about five miles north of Outlook, expressed the feeling of most members when he said: "This is no desert, it's good farming country. Most of us held on here when others were leaving the province. Our farms are free of debt now. We don't want to borrow more money so we can gear up for an entirely different type of operation. For instance, some people are going around talking potatoes and sugar beets. We've had no experience with that kind of farming. On our place we have lots of big machinery which enables us to take a crop off quickly. I don't want to start growing row

crops. But I *could* get enthusiastic about a small piece of irrigated land to grow extra forage for my cattle."

IN the face of this organized protest, the Saskatchewan Government wisely decided on a "go slow" policy. Survey crews were told to respect the signs until things could be clarified. This resistance was not unexpected. In a speech to the University of Saskatchewan's Farm and Home Week last January, Deputy Agriculture Minister W. H. Horner had this to say:

"It's not surprising that people who've successfully dry farmed in such areas and acquired an economic unit of dry land should view irrigation with suspicion, even hostility."

Analyzing the results of a farm survey in the dam area last year, Mr. Horner admitted that out of 103 farm operations studied, only 23 of them (mostly young men on small farms) could be expected to be interested in irrigation now. But he predicted this would change in 10 to 15 years when many of the older farmers would be retiring and the land changing hands.

Both Agriculture Minister I. C. Nolle and Attorney-General R. A. Walker have denied that their government intends to force irrigation on anyone.

"Unless the people are willing to accept irrigation after intelligent discussion both as to policy and economic value," said Mr. Nolle, "no one is going to be so foolish as try to impose irrigation on them."

The government is well aware of troubles arising from such a policy in some Alberta areas. Another example is the "Big Water Gyp" (Saturday Evening Post, Aug. 25, 1951) near Chester, Mont., where the U.S. Reclamation Bureau and various boards of trade (Please turn to page 31)



Richard Ordway in a field of newly planted corn asserts: "I could double my yields with water."



Orville Dardall: "Irrigation will give the small farmers a chance to get ahead."



Gordon McCutcheon of Ardath: "I wouldn't mind having about 30 acres for forage."

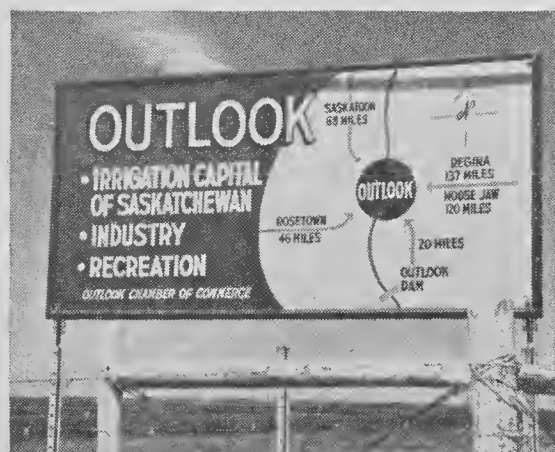


Jerry Ordway, vegetable king, says: "If they want to survey, let them."



Jim Sanderson of Kenaston, already irrigating, says: "No forage here last year without water."

DAM SITE



Sign near the dam site at Outlook holds out the prospect of a brighter future for this region.

PFRA DEMONSTRATION



This is the educational work in flood or border irrigation methods on the PFRA farm at Outlook.



Bud (above) and Scotty Gallelli know it pays to do things the proper way.



Gallelli Holsteins. Barn was built from an old house, and the new loafing barn at right was added on.

There's Something About a Dairy

*... and putting up the buildings
was part of the fun, when the Gallellis switched
from beef to milk*

by
**CLIFF
FAULKNER**

THE decision to stop raising beef wasn't an easy one. After all, the market had been pretty steady at around 20 cents a pound for several years, and was beginning to rise. But Bud and Scotty Gallelli of Cochrane, Alta., were looking beyond the daily "score" board at the local livestock exchange. Farm partners since they left school 7 years ago, they were thinking in terms of a farm enterprise that would stand the test of years.

"Driving around the country, we got the idea the most settled and prosperous places were dairy farms," said Scotty. "That was enough to start us thinking."

The Gallelli brothers, who grew up near Crossfield, Alta., are born builders. It's just possible, too, that starting a modern dairy enterprise offered more of a challenge than growing grain, or extending a feedlot. There was another thing they had to consider, too. Going into milk production would mean more than a new set of buildings—they'd have to move to another location. The roads around their Cochrane place just weren't good enough for hauling milk on a year-round basis.

Once the Gallellis decide to do anything, they start asking questions, and they keep at it until they've collected a pile of practical information.

"We make real pests of ourselves when it comes to asking questions," said Bud, "especially when we meet a dairyman who's been in the game a long time."

STUART COLPITTS of Model Dairies, one of Canada's largest dairy operators, gave the brothers a lot of tips on how to get started. As did Hammond Watts, manager of one of the Colpitts' farms. Proof that it pays to learn how to do things the proper way is pinned on the wall of the Gallelli farm office today. It's a letter from the Public Health Department complimenting the brothers on the high quality of their milk.

The next step was to find a piece of property where the soil was productive, and the roads reliable. They also wanted to be close to their

intended market, Calgary. Bud and Scotty finally decided on a 640-acre place in the Chestermere Lake area, about 12 miles east of the city. In July 1958 they moved in.

Except for a couple of granaries, there weren't any buildings that would be of immediate use to them. But there was an old house on the farm that the brothers decided they could do something with when they had time for it. Their first concern was to build homes for the two families to live in. Done in the ordinary way, this would've held up development of the farm until fall, so they put in two basement foundations and ordered prefabricated bungalows to fit them. (Read the story of the new homes beginning on page 40 of the Home and Family Section.)

Their next job was to get a barn to shelter the cattle. To anybody as handy with tools as the Gallellis, this wasn't a big problem. They laid out the foundation for a 30 ft. by 60 ft. stanchion-type barn, then took the old house down in sections and made a fine new barn with it.

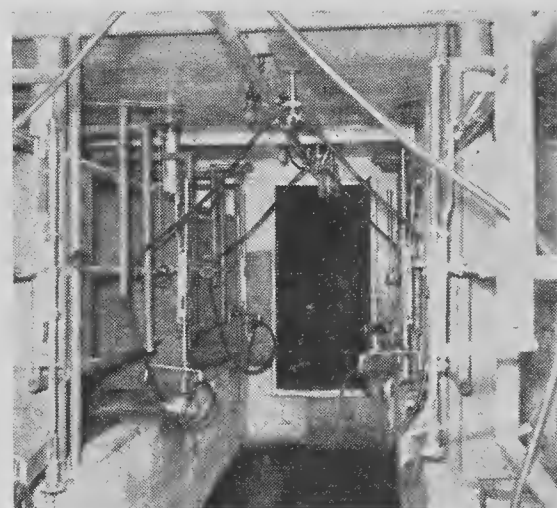
ONE thing the brothers learned in their talks with experienced dairymen was the importance of getting good quality, high-producing cows. A low purchase price is no bargain if it means keeping any "star boarders." They bought an initial herd of 14 Holsteins from the Colpitts Ranches, then 18 more as soon as they had room for them. To build a quality herd as quickly as possible, they had their cows bred by artificial insemination.

The increase in herd size meant another building to house it. It also meant a change in the method of handling to cut down on hand labor. This time the Gallellis decided to build a 36 ft. by 100 ft. plywood loose housing unit. They were advised to leave this open to the south. However, after the first snow storm sent drifts piling into the structure, Bud and Scotty boarded it up part way and filled in at the top with heavy-gauge plastic.

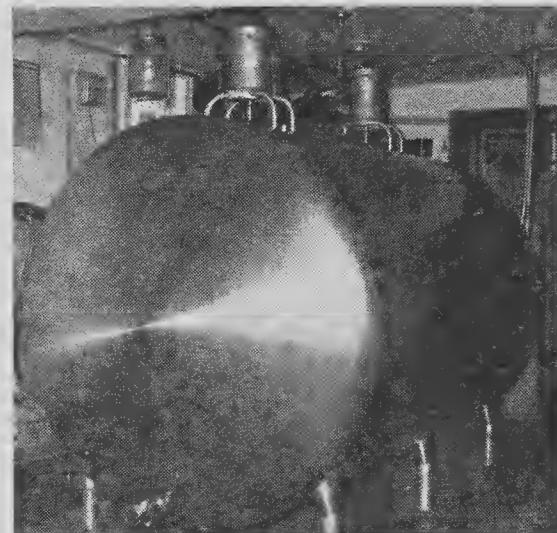
At the present time, the brothers have about 100 Holsteins, 45 of which are milking. A good part of the remainder are young heifers that will come into production this fall. The Gallellis plan to increase their herd to 100 milkers. This will mean building another loose housing barn, and converting the present one into a feeding and holding unit.

"Most of our cows are purebred now," Scotty explained. "We expect to have a completely registered herd in about three years."

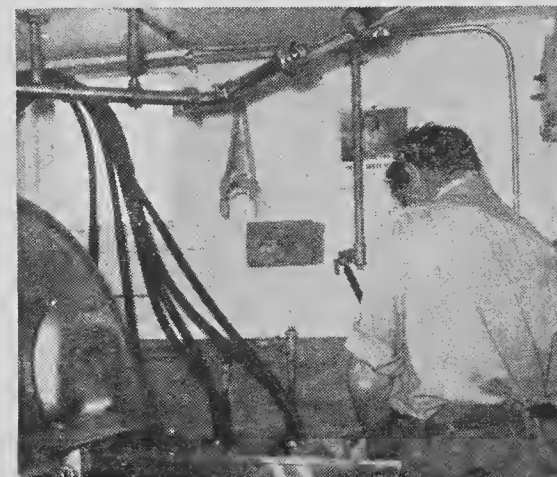
The Gallellis grow all their own grain and most of their hay. Their (Please turn to page 34)



The new milking parlor with pipeline installation saves back-breaking labor and chore-time.



The 600-gallon bulk tank at Gallelli farm. They milk 45 cows, but plan to expand to 100 milkers.



Bud attaches milking machines to cleaning system. They can do other work while system is on.

Sheep



[Guide photos

Gerard Cyr had 105 lambs from 75 ewes. He grain-feeds ewes in winter, rotates pasture in summer.

Can they make money for you?

Madawaska farmers are finding that larger flocks, good purebreds and a crossbreeding program pay dividends

by **DON BARON**

WHO says that sheep have no place on today's farms? Travel down to Madawaska County, N.B., where much of the cleared land lies on the towering banks of the St. John River, and you'll find farmers trying a brand new approach to sheep, and obtaining some remarkable results.

The county sheep club has 75 members. The average size of the club flocks is 44 ewes—a far cry from the average of 10 ewes for all of Eastern Canada. In fact, flocks of 100 or 200 ewes are common in the area.

These sheepmen have established some of the best purebred flocks in the country, too, especially of the North Country Cheviot breed. But these purebreds aren't bred for the purpose of winning prize ribbons in the show ring, or bringing big prices at auction. Rather, they are being used by the commercial sheepmen themselves, to provide a basis for a sound crossbreeding program. The long-term goal of the St. John River Valley sheepmen is to build commercial flocks of vigorous crossbred ewes. In order to succeed, they realize they need good purebreds to start with.

Madawaska sheepmen have also learned to feed their lambs to a market finish before selling them. They have even established a shipping club so carloads of finished lambs can be selected and sold at premium prices when they are ready.

Observers, watching the sudden shift to sheep in this area, insist that the development is not like so many other fitful bursts of enthusiasm that have occurred in other parts of the country in recent years, and which are destined to die out before they really gather momentum.

"Growth is solid," says Federal livestock extension specialist Leo Legrand. "The people going

into this are building big enough flocks to have a real stake in the industry. They turn out to club meetings. They are learning how to worm their flocks, winter them, shear them and lamb them. In fact, they are becoming real sheepmen.

"Their purebreds are so good," says Legrand, "that breeders from across the country are calling on them, looking for North Country Cheviots, and Leicesters and Suffolks, just as swine men go to Prince Edward Island when they want the best Yorkshires. But district sheepmen are holding onto their best.

"One North Country Cheviot breeder turned down \$150 for a good ram recently," said Legrand. "It was a hard decision, but he claimed he couldn't build up his own flock if he sold off his best lambs."

THESE sheepmen do more than pay lip service to the crossbred ewe. Such ewes come into their own at the big sheep show held at the County Fair at St. Basile. Last fall, 200 sheep went through the show ring, and most of them were crossbreds.

This is a striking demonstration that sheep breeders in Madawaska County are a race apart from those who were soundly criticized by the Sheep Industry Survey Committee in 1959. In accusing breeders of getting off the tracks, the committee stated: "The show ring has unduly dominated the industry and has obscured the true objective of purebreeding which is to support and complement a well-integrated commercial industry."

Madawaska's swing to sheep is a development of the past 3 to 5 years. For instance, dairyman and former poultryman, Oscar Daigle bought 50

ewes. Once he found they could be moneymakers, he bought three more flocks. He now has 200 ewes. He has a new 72-foot long pole barn. He has been carefully selecting ewe lambs so he need save only the best ewes from the purchased flocks. And he has added a breeding flock of Suffolks to use in his crossing program.

Ulrec Nadeau, who has a rocky and rolling farm at Baker Brook, has had a 40-cow beef herd until recently. Now he is turning to sheep, because they give him both lamb and wool to sell. It's the 2-crop approach that he likes. He is cutting back his beef herd, to make room for 200 ewes, figures there is less work (except at spring lambing when he has time for the work anyway) and less risk with sheep than cows.

Nadeau is using North Country Cheviot rams, and plans to use Suffolks once his crossbred ewe lambs come into the flock. Lambing season is planned for March and April. He weans the lambs off grass in the fall, and grain feeds the lighter ones to a market finish.

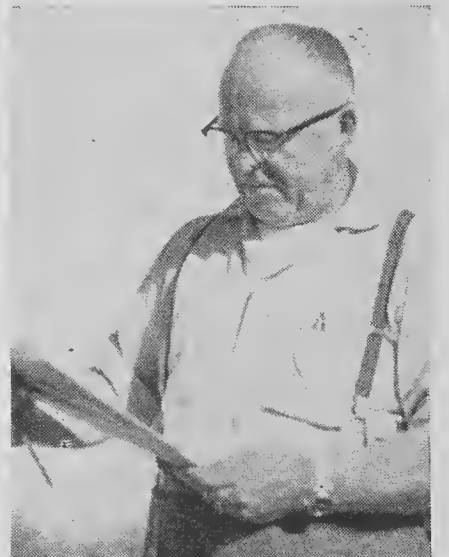
ANOTHER sheep enthusiast, Gerard Cyr, runs his 75-ewe flock on fertile bottom-land pasture at Baker Brook. As a result, he uses a more intensive pasture management program. He divides his field into three sections, and moves the flock to fresh grass every 12 days. He worms the ewes three times a year, and moves them to different land every 2 years as a further safeguard against parasites. He grain-feeds the ewes in winter ($\frac{3}{4}$ to 1½ lb. daily of oats, barley and wheat, with a protein supplement) and figures on weaning a 150 per cent lamb crop.

"Sheep aren't burdensome," he says, "but you can't neglect them." (Please turn to page 19)

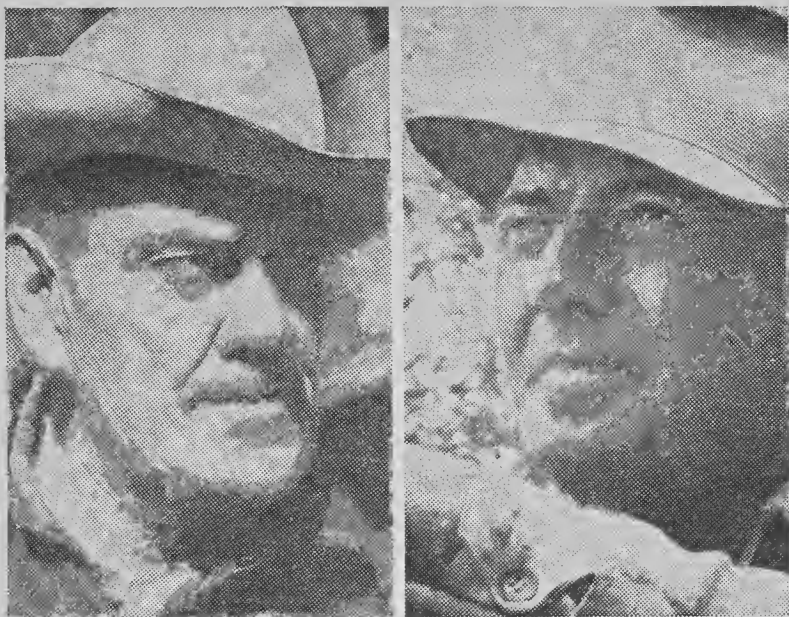


School teacher Gerard Cyr wishes he had time to manage a 500-ewe flock.

Federal sheep specialist Leo Legrand inspects a crossbred ewe at St. Basile Fair. This type is mated with blackface ram for market lambs.



Ulrec Nadeau is selling 40-cow beef herd to make way for 200-ewe flock.



Jason Gilmore has the hawk-eyed gaze of a man who's ridden into the sun... spent long hours searching the horizon for cattle strayed from his high pastures in the foothills.

Mark Crosslin's place is smaller. He farms it intensely with modern machines to harvest a good living from his rich acres.

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Through Field and Wood

No. 24

by CLARENCE TILLENIUS



IF we didn't know everything about wild rabbits when I was a small boy, one thing at least we did know: they turned white in winter. This was an immutable fact of nature. Brown, gray or speckled in spring or summer, when the first snow came in the fall the "rabbits" — actually the varying hare (snowshoe rabbit) and the prairie hare (jackrabbit) — began to turn white. Once in a while Mother Nature betrayed them; they turned white and no snow came to hide them. In the brown woods they showed up rods away, gleaming whitely through the brush.

Since, like everyone else in our country, I knew rabbits in winter were white, the surprise was great when one winter's day a small brown animal which looked like a rabbit scuttled under a brush pile. Curious, I kicked the brush pile and out it came, running across an opening. It was a rabbit; a small brown rabbit with a rusty patch at the nape of the neck. It must, I reasoned, be a young one born too late to turn white.

Sometime after this, an animal book was given to me. Reading, I realized my "young snowshoe" could have been no other than a cottontail rabbit — the first I had ever seen. Since then, the cottontail has become common in southern Manitoba and Saskatchewan as he was earlier in Ontario and eastwards.

A FRIENDLY little fellow, if not exactly brilliant, he prospers equally on farm or city lot. Any early riser may see the familiar tawny gray bump sampling the lawn clover in summer or the lower crabapple twigs in winter.

And he is resourceful. The other day binoculars revealed one among the neighbor's rhubarb. Studying and mentally putting his contours on paper I saw all at once the grass behind him twitch oddly. A sinister yellow shadow glided forward. With a slight shock I recognized it for an orange tomcat crouched to spring. Precisely as the cat leaped our dog came scrambling up the river bank. He too had seen the rabbit and had gone into action.

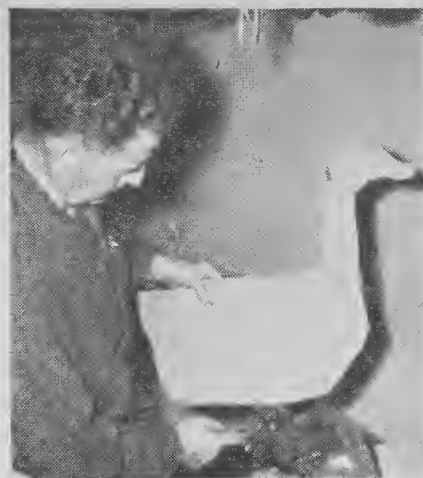
And the rabbit? He had seemed completely unaware of the cat: yet as it sprang he lightly shot into the air toward where the cat had been. Whiskers was momentarily confused and in an instant the rabbit was off. The dog's attack was foiled so neatly it was laughable. In full flight the rabbit raced under a gooseberry bush beside the garage, obviously bent on escaping around the house. Leaping over the bush the dog pursued madly around the house and away. A moment later the cottontail hopped quietly out from under the bush and began nibbling clover. No need to worry about his kind surviving: people should be so clever.

Pasture Line-up

IF you are short of hog pasture, the breeding herd comes first, replacement gilts next, and then the 50- to 100-lb. pigs. Hogs being fattened for market don't make the best use of pasture and are better left till last when dividing up the acres, says Prof. R. P. Forshaw of Ontario Agricultural College.

Do - It - Yourself Decoys

by **ELSIE PATTULLO**



One of the portable cardboard decoys built by the author and her husband.

Here's how one family solved the problem of bringing the geese within gun range

MY husband is of the opinion that a big display of decoys will attract more geese than, say, three or four. And having shot at more geese than I care to count, no doubt he is right. But decoys come high—the ones you meet in sporting goods stores, that is. We have that problem more or less settled hereabouts—we make our own.

The methods and ideas are many and varied. I have seen goose heads made of tin with long painted necks to push into the stubble. I have also seen them made of plywood and painted realistically. The Sioux Indians say you can attract geese if you just use the wings of a goose fastened to a stick and stuck in the ground.

However, my husband and I wanted portable decoys that could be folded into the trunk of the car, using the minimum space and having the maximum efficiency. We decided on heavy cardboard cartons, laid out and cut to pattern. First I drew a beautiful goose, life size, giving her authentic coloring and also a coy look—guaranteed to bring down the wildest drake, provided he was a bit of a rake besides! Then I had to rearrange the face as the boss pointed out that geese don't have eyelashes. When we were satisfied with the results, we cut that one out and used it as a pattern.

WE made a goodly number and put them together in pairs. We then cut lengths of No. 9 wire long enough to go up and over two geese placed side by side—leaving about a 6-inch piece extending on each side to stick in the ground.

We found we had to nail a small piece of wood (lath would do, or pieces cut from apple box ends) on

each back, where we could fasten the wire. We then bent the wire so that the two sides were "peaked" together. We used blackboard paint for the bodies, just sort of slap-dashing it, so the cardboard showed through in spots. We left the neck white.

These models flatten out nicely for transport, and when the wire ends are pulled apart a little and stuck in the stubble, they make quite a good show and also attract the geese, which was the main idea! We have also made a number of duck decoys in the same manner, and they're equally good. ✓

Continued from page 17

SHEEP

Cyr is a school teacher, so sheep are a part-time occupation for him. But 3 years' experience has convinced him they can be moneymakers. "If I had 500 ewes, they would really be worthwhile," he says.

Cyr has used Leicester and North Country Cheviot rams to bring uniformity into his ewe flock. Now, he is ready to bring a Suffolk ram onto these ewes to produce meaty lambs.

The sheep industry may not be out of the woods yet. Sheepmen still face marketing problems, fencing problems and the work of learning how to handle sheep. But according to Madawaska Agricultural Representative P. A. Daigle, who is secretary of the Sheep Club, the old small farm flock seems to be a thing of the past. "Now that sheep are becoming big business for those who keep them," he says, "the industry should develop." ✓



A big display of decoys will attract more geese than just three or four, and here is a whole flock of them that cost practically nothing to make.



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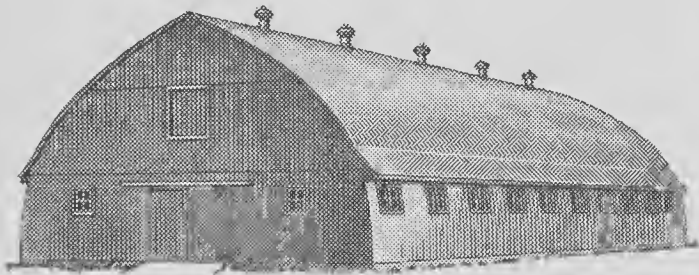
Some blackboard paint is used on the bodies but the necks are left white.

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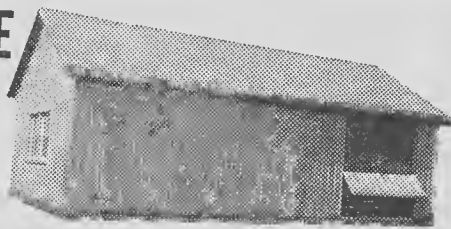


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More Than Shipping Fever?



[Guide photo
Dr. Chas. J. York at Waterton, Alta.

SHIPPING fever symptoms may mask the presence of more serious virus diseases, stated Dr. Chas. J. York, Indiana research veterinarian, at the Alberta-Montana Veterinary conference held this year at Waterton National Park, Alta. Many virus diseases, such as infectious bovine tracheitis (TBR), virus diarrhea, mucosal disease and shipping fever are sometimes difficult to tell apart. Often they are lumped together and called shipping fever, although it has been proven that TBR is sometimes a part of the shipping fever complex.

Virus diarrhea and mucosal disease are very common conditions and investigators still aren't sure whether

one or two viruses is involved. Both start with similar symptoms which consist of fever, nasal discharge, diarrhea and ulcers in the mouth. Although mortality is generally low, death is common in chronic cases.

"Effective vaccines have now been developed for TBR," says Dr. York, "and others are being tested for virus diarrhea, mucosal disease and shipping fever. Certainly within the next few years most of the more important infections will be controlled by effective vaccine programs."—C.V.F. ✓

Pigs Fed Three Antibiotics

YOUNG pigs were divided into six lots at the University of Saskatchewan to see how three antibiotics—auromycin, oleandomycin and furazolidone—would affect their growth. Three lots of pigs were given pelleted feed with the additives, and three had meal with additives. The early weaning ration, as a substitute for sow's milk, was offered free choice to pigs at 10 days of age, when they weighed about 15 lb.

Prof. B. D. Owen reports that during the pre-weaning period there was some indication of a better response from oleandomycin and furazolidone than from aureomycin, and a similar trend was noted for the test period up to 25 lb. But the differences were not great enough to be important. None of the three additives stimulated feed consumption more than the others and they were all the same in feed efficiency for all practical purposes.

The experiment showed that in Saskatchewan the gains from feeding antibiotics are made only in the weaning, starter or very early growing period. Aureomycin produced the best growth during the grower period. There was no difference in growth rate or feed efficiency between pellets and meal fed with the antibiotics. ✓

Partly Enclosed Front of Hog Barn



[O.A.C. photo
Ferguson (l.) shows remodeled barn to agricultural engineer Jack Turnbull.

WHEN hog producer Ralph Ferguson found his open front hog barn didn't live up to his expectations as a place to raise vigorous healthy hogs, he decided to partially enclose the front. He extended the roof and end walls out over the concrete apron that formed the open area. Then, he partly enclosed the front and built a center partition as a windbreak from front to back. Ralph says the remodeled building provides more suitable accommodation for the pigs.—D.R.B. ✓

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STILBESTROL increased gains and feed efficiency, with the effects approximately the same whether the stilbestrol was fed or implanted, in six experiments in beef production conducted since 1957 at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

The report says that increased gains were evident on grass and in the feed-lot. There was no sign of adverse side-effects or reduction in carcass quality except in cases of over-dosage, which resulted in elevated tailheads and depressed loins. The greatest response to implants appeared to be during the latter stages of finishing, when the cattle were on a high grain ration.

Beef cattle feeding experiments at the University of Alberta in 1959-60 concur with the O.A.C. findings, but increases in rate of gain and feed efficiency were not as pronounced when they were compared with their 1958-59 results. **V**

Lean Pork Is the Goal

RESearchers at the Nappan Experimental Farm, N.S., are studying the ability of pigs to produce lean meat. They hope to develop methods of altering the carcass ratio of lean to fat.

Preliminary studies show that if pigs, ready for market, are kept at constant weight for 6 weeks on a restricted intake of a high protein ration, they can store as much protein as though they had gained 40 lb. in body weight. The feeding programs used in these studies may not be practical for commercial pig raising, but it is hoped to learn more about the principles of protein storage. **V**

How Much Of Steer Is Eaten?

WHAT happens to a steer between the stockyards and the retail counter? A display put on by the Manitoba Stock Growers' Association earlier this year showed as an example a steer that weighed 1,175 lb. when it was marketed. This produced 1,021 lb. of saleable material, including 689 lb. cold weight of carcass and 332 lb. of by-products. The dressing percentage was 58.6, and it was graded Canada Choice (red ribbon).

From the carcass, the retailer was able to obtain 519 lb. of cuts. Fat, bone and shrink accounted for 170 lb. of unsaleable material from the carcass. Over 58 per cent, or 304 lb. of the 519 lb. of cuts were in the low-priced range, including blade roasts, briskets and chuck. Medium-priced cuts made up 92 lb. of the total. High-priced cuts totalled 123 lb. **V**

What They Eat

IF you're buying steers this fall you may be interested in these figures on hay consumption. Bruce Matheson of the Ontario Department of Agriculture says that a farmer who kept records last year discovered that 16 beef cows ate 10 bales of hay a day, 40 small steers ate 8 bales a day. **V**



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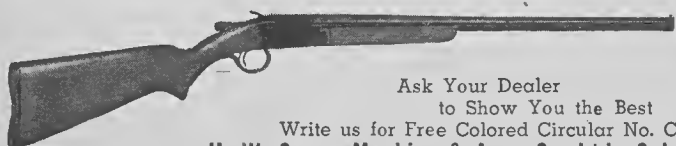
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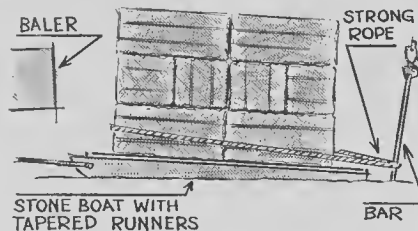
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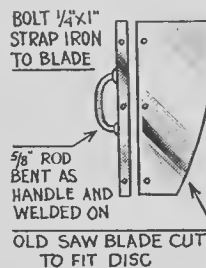
Bale Bunching



When it's impossible to stack bales directly in the field, they can be bunched into small stacks quite quickly in the following manner. Use a large stoneboat, with the runners thinned down at the back, so the drop will be only a few inches. Hook this behind your baler. Take a good piece of rope, about 20 ft. long, with a loop at each end, and also a light crowbar. One man drives the outfit, while the other builds stacks of bales on the stoneboat. When a stack is built, the rope is put around it and the loops are dropped over the crowbar, which is stuck in the ground. While one man holds the top of the bar, the other drives ahead and the bunch of bales slides off neatly. This is far better than having bales scattered all over the field.—R.J.R., B.C. ✓

Disc Scraper

Anyone with a discarded handsaw around the farm can make this excellent scraper to clean mud off one-way disc blades and similar implements. First mark out the desired contour on the saw, then cut it out with an arc welder. Grind the edge smooth and bolt strap iron to the back of the blade. A handle welded to the strap iron completes the job.—W.E.L., Sask. ✓

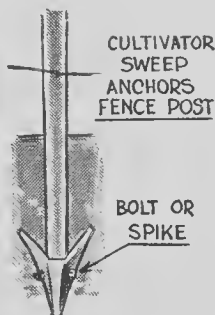


Ladder Tray

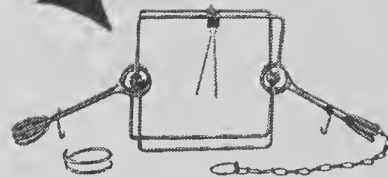
Nail quarter-round strips of molding to the top of the stepladder. This converts the surface into a handy tray for small tools, nails, etc. To avoid splitting strips, use small finishing nails. Stove bolts do the job on an aluminum ladder.—D.E.F., N.B. ✓

Post Anchor

If you are finding that the wire tension on hilly land is lifting your fence posts, here's a way to put a stop to it. All you need to do is to bolt or spike a cultivator sweep on the base of each post, and as you can readily imagine, no more lifting will occur. This is effective and yet so simple, as you will see by glancing at the sketch.—P.J.A.E., Alta. ✓



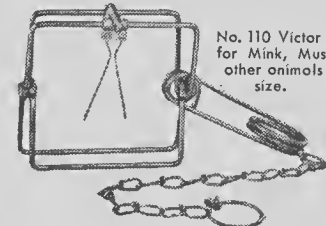
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TWEDDLE FARMS
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How Mastitis Was Controlled



Dr. Bruce Stone

[O.A.C. photo]

MASTITIS was a problem in the Ontario Agricultural College dairy herd until the herd supervisor, Dr. Bruce Stone of the Animal Husbandry Department, introduced the new program.

He began testing milk samples every month, to catch infection early. At the same time, he took a close look at the herd management practices. He found that with men using 3 machines each when milking, a machine might be on a cow up to 7 minutes. He limited each man to 2 machines, and found it gave them more control. They could still milk 20 cows in 75 minutes, which was only 5 minutes longer than before.

Next, he revised the dipping procedure for the teat cups. He switched to using hot water instead of chemical disinfectant, which is only effective if the liners are held in it for 30 seconds between each cow. He used a pail which was specially fitted with a heating element to hold the water temper-



[Guide photo]

Pail with heating element holds water temperature at 170°. Milking unit is dunked in the water for 10 seconds.

ature at 170°, and which had been successfully tried out at the Ontario Veterinary College. The liners had only to be held in the hot water for 10 seconds to be cleaned.

Then he threw away the sponges being used to wash udders, and went back to paper towels. "Towels are a little more expensive," he admits, "but they are more sanitary too."

How has the program worked out?

"At the start, we had 10 or 12 cows infected in each monthly test. Now we are down to 5 to 8 per cent of the quarters tested each month. We seem to have control," he says.—D.R.B. ✓

Lightweight Cream Puzzler

WHY doesn't a full 5-gallon can of cream always weigh 50 pounds? A lot of dairymen ask this question. D. H. McCallum, Alberta's dairy commissioner, answers it this way:

- The higher its butterfat content, the lighter the weight of cream, especially when the butterfat is more than 35 per cent.

- High acid cream often contains gas produced by bacteria and yeasts.

This gas has very little weight but it occupies space in the can.

- Cream poured into cans incorporates some air, which collects as foam on the top. After the cream has been standing for a while, the foam disappears and the level of the cream may be considerably below the top of the can.

- A dented can has less capacity and will not weigh the expected amount.

Mr. McCallum says that creamery scales are inspected regularly and most creameries check their scales daily with a standard weight. ✓

MEET ANDY DASHNER



His Animals "Keep Right on Growing with No Disease Problems"

Andy Dashner of Fisherville, Ontario, is a satisfied user of AUREOMYCIN CRUMBLES.* Andy, a 1951 graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, farms in partnership with his Dad. Mixed farming is the Dashners' speciality. They run a self-contained feeding operation with their own lambs, steers and hogs, using home-grown feeds almost exclusively. "Two years ago I was introduced to AUREOMYCIN CRUMBLES," says Andy, "and I've been using them ever since." CRUMBLES eliminate scours and keep animals free of infection from weaning-time to market. "They keep right on growing with no disease problems," he explains.

Andy's father and partner, Wilfred Dashner, agrees: "CRUMBLES fit well into our feeding program," he says. "We sprinkle AUREOMYCIN CRUMBLES right on top of the feed, getting the right amount of

antibiotic protection for every animal. You should see the way the lambs go for it. They stay healthy all the time, and make faster gains on cheaper feeds." As the Dashners point out, "A good, robust, healthy animal is a good weight gainer."

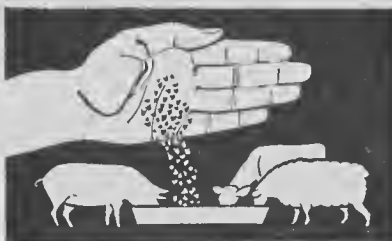
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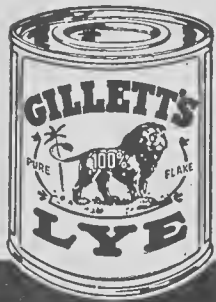
Bill Hamilton of Carriekfergus, Ontario keeps a herd of 70 purebred Holsteins, and sells to the fluid milk market. Naturally, low bacteria counts are of prime concern to Mr. Hamilton. Using a cleanser and a solution of Gillett's Lye, here is how he is achieving remarkably low bacteria counts, averaging between 3,000 and 6,000.



Preparing Solution. Mr. Hamilton prepares a solution of Gillett's Lye by dissolving two level tablespoons in a gallon of water. He uses this solution to clean and disinfect his milk pipeline. Lye causes no troublesome foam, and bacteria can't escape.



Rubber Inflation Stored In Solution until next milking. Lye solution kills bacteria on the surface and in the pores of rubber. It extracts fat in the pores, thus helps inflations keep shape and tension, resulting in longer life.



FOR FURTHER INFORMATION on the Lye Method of caring for milking machines and rubberware, write to Standard Brands Limited, 550 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal.

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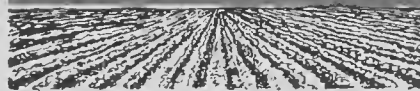
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SOILS and CROPS



Water Becomes Bushels

AN inch of stored moisture is equivalent to about four bushels per acre in wheat yield, according to W. J. Staple of the Soil Research Institute, Ottawa.

The amount of moisture available to a crop is largely dependent on the soil type and the weather. But the farmer can help to conserve moisture. You can expect small gains from better weed control, maintenance of straw mulches and tillage at the right time.

Don't be discouraged by the fact that small improvements in moisture conservation often are not noticeable, says Mr. Staples. In the long run the results will show up in increased yields. ✓

Spraying Roadside Weeds

IT has been proven many times that one spraying is not effective in controlling roadside weeds. The most effective method is systematic spraying every year for several years on all roadside areas, to be followed later by spot spraying, according to the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

You can use 2,4-D for easy-to-kill weeds at 16 to 32 ounces acid per acre in 75 to 150 gallons of water. The resistant weeds and most of the brush can be treated with 2 to 4 pounds of Brush-Kill in the same amount of water. Certain weeds, such as wild carrot, need a spring and fall application for good results. ✓

It's Trash Only in Name

DON'T burn trash. The best insurance against soil drifting and soil erosion is trash cover, says A. W. Goettel, Alberta's assistant supervisor of soils and weed control.

Moisture storage and water infiltration are improved and additional plant foods are supplied when straw and stubble are properly incorporated into the soil. You'll find that poor physical condition and low productivity are evident in soils deficient in organic matter. The removal of straw from a 45-acre field is equivalent to removing about as much nitrogen as would be contained in a ton of ammonium nitrate. The cost of this amount of ammonium nitrate would be about \$90.

Handling heavy straw and stubble can be quite a problem next spring, but the job can be made relatively easy if you follow some simple steps suggested by Mr. Goettel.

The most important thing to remember is that straw must be dry when the first operations of spreading and incorporating are attempted. To spread straw uniformly, the arms of the combine straw spreader may have to be lengthened. Once the harvest is over, it's too late to do that, but an oscillating harrow is a very useful implement for completing the spreading operation.

The shovels and blades of the cultivator or disk must be sharp for working trash into the soil. A dull implement is almost useless for this job.

When seeding time comes round again, you can use a disk drill or one-way, but after either method, the seedbed must be well packed.

You may have a few problems and difficulties while handling trash, but the advantages outweigh them considerably. ✓

Biggest Brome Nursery



BROME grass varieties can be produced just like new oat or wheat varieties. Ontario has the biggest brome nursery in North America, with 1,500 plants, and most of them are different. Plant breeder Ed Gamble selects the plants that have desirable characters and uses them in crossing work to produce new varieties. As examples of the differences between brome plants, note the late and very leafy plant (left), the strong-stemmed plant (center) and the early and very stemmy, low-leaf plant (right). ✓

SOILS AND CROPS

Sterilizing Tobacco Seedbeds

IF the tobacco seedbed is not properly sterilized, the seedlings will be weak and diseased. Glen McCann, tobacco fieldman with the Ontario Department of Agriculture, reports that their tests have shown that steaming, when done properly, is still the best sterilization.

Chemicals will cut sterilization costs and labor in half, but if the weather's cool, or you plant too soon after treatment, you could injure a lot of seedlings. Another point is that chemicals do a poor job of sterilizing when the soil is cool.

McCann advises farmers with steamers to continue to use them. Those without steamers must make sure the soil temperature is above 50°F before applying chemical sterilizer. ✓

Prevent Water Losses

LESS than half the total water diverted at the source for irrigation reaches its destination in the growing crop. The reason, according to K. Pohjakas of the Swift Current Experimental Farm, is that water moving through channels and structures is lost through evaporation, seepage and leaks. In arid regions, an excessive loss of water can increase the salt concentration in the soil.

Check gates for leaks. Small wooden turnouts are seldom watertight. Untreated lumber and plywood swell when wet, which prevents close tolerance in gate design. Pressure treated plywood and lumber show promise as materials for turnout gates, and this means a closer fit and a longer life. The cost of treated materials is slightly higher initially, but it often proves cheaper over its longer serviceable life.

Examine bulkheads, weirs and checks. Water will often leak through cracks between lumber and seep into the soil. This weakens the foundation and gives rise to an alkali condition in the surrounding area. Caulk all cracks in a new structure, and use adhesives at joints and between individual members. Tamping or puddling of backfill material around structures is essential in keeping seepage and leaks to a minimum.

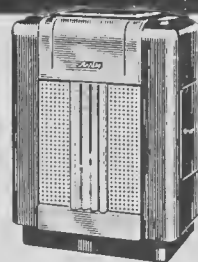
Inspect all structures at least once a year, preferably before the irrigation season. Fix leaks and cracks before they become serious. ✓

Fall Spraying

SPRAYING in the fall for winter annual weeds, such as stinkweed, can replace a late fall tillage. In this way, more trash cover is left to protect the soil from drifting during winter and spring months, according to the Brandon Experimental Farm, Man. ✓

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Lilly VISITS

THE PAUL ZOOK FARM, HOOPESTON, ILLINOIS

Hygromix goes hand in hand with modern swine management

On the Paul Zook Farm, Hygromix plays an important role in a good sanitation program.



Roy Long, Farm Manager, explains the unique method of handling manure on the Zook Farm. Concrete feeding floor is slanted toward septic tank in front of the floor. Manure is simply flushed from floor into tank. From here it is pumped into the tonk wagon and spread.



Protecting baby pigs from the sow is accomplished this time-saving, pig-saving way on the Zook Farm. Pigs remain here on complete feed with Hygromix for 40 days before they go on the feeding floor. Mr. Zook plans to market about 450 hogs a year. He breeds 10 sows to farrow every 56 days. Hogs are marketed at about 200 lbs.

by Eugene S. Hahnel

A list of the modern management practices followed on the Zook Farm would include: multiple farrowing, baby pig protection (from sow), automatic waterers, easy handling of manure, confined feeding—and complete feed with Hygromix.

Paul Zook has fed Hygromix for over a year now and has yet to see the first worm. "We like Hygromix in feed for many reasons," Mr. Zook explains. "For one thing, we like its convenience. We use automatic waterers and don't like to go to the trouble of trying to use a purge-type wormer in the water. Of course, the main reason we like Hygromix is because we really control the worm problem before it can get started and cause us damage. We think our pigs are doing better, too... they are even in size and weight at any given age than they used to be before using Hygromix."

Mr. Zook, like many successful farmers, knows that once you control the worm problem, you automatically control many other problems. Hygromix in feed kills baby roundworms and nodular worms as they enter the intestinal tract—before they do their costly damage and before they can lay new eggs. It's easy to see why in-feed Hygromix worm control is an essential part of modern swine management on the Zook Farm.

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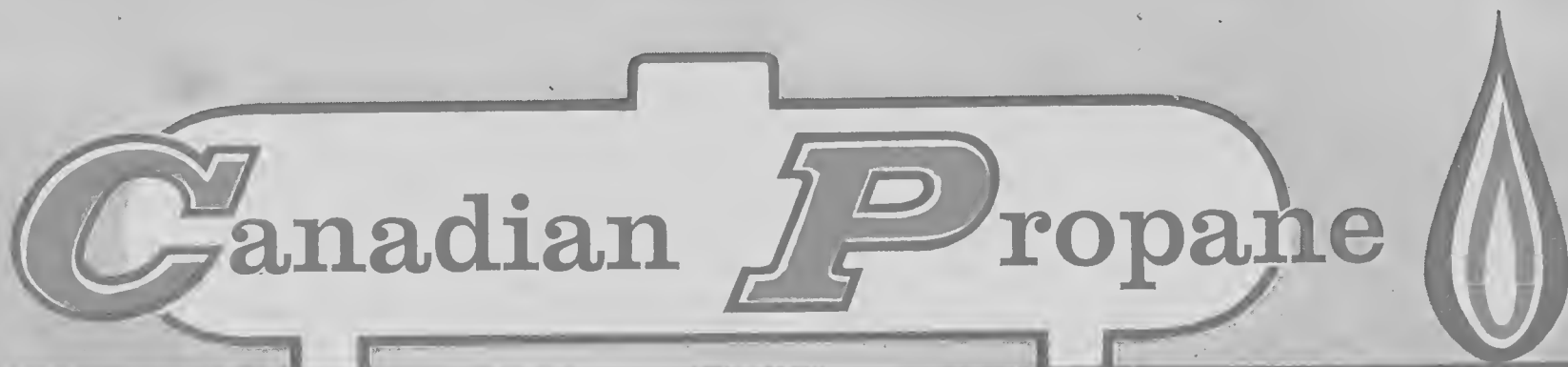
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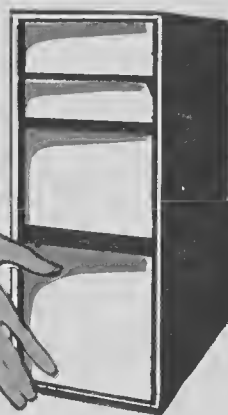
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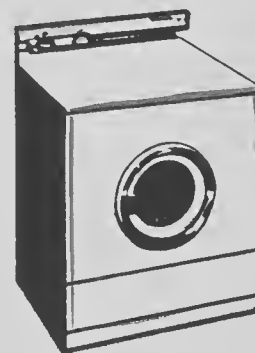
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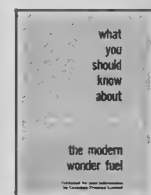
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CANADA

HORTICULTURE

Weed Control In the Fall, Too

SPRING is usually the time for destroying weeds in lawns with herbicides, but a September treatment can be quite effective. The sodium and amine salts of 2,4-D or MCP will destroy most broadleaved weeds, like plantains and dandelions. But for the tougher ones such as chickweed, J. H. Boyce of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, says Silvex and MCPP have shown an ability to get rid of them.

Crabgrass is often a serious problem in lawns, particularly on poor, sandy soils. It's a warm weather annual that starts to germinate in late May and early June, but does not be-

come unsightly until much later in the season. Mr. Boyce recommends that treatment should start in the third week of May, with 2,4-D at double the rate recommended for broadleaved weeds, and again at the normal rate in the first week of June. But a new herbicide, PMAS, or tricalcium arsenate, is the pre-emergence type and can be applied late in the fall or early in the spring. If other herbicides have failed, try PMAS on the seedlings as they emerge. You'll know the crabgrass seedlings by their short, broad awl-shaped leaves, in contrast to the long narrow leaves of turf grasses.

Don't use PMAS on Merion bluegrass. The more mature plants of crabgrass may be treated with herbicides containing potassium cyanate or disodium arsenate. The latter appears to be the more promising.

Mr. Boyce emphasizes the promotion of a dense healthy turf as the best way to keep lawns free of weeds. Herbicides are only helpers, and they might as well be left in the container unless you encourage a vigorous turf to replace the spaces occupied by weeds. Proper fertilization, mowing, watering, and disease and pest control are among the most important factors in producing a healthy lawn. V

Protecting Raspberry Canes

YOU'LL find that raspberries in most areas will benefit from winter protection. In a recent pamphlet by F. J. Weir, Manitoba's provincial horticulturist, and J. A. Menzies of the University of Manitoba, it is pointed out that new raspberry canes continue growth into late fall. The result is that the tips are often immature when the cold weather arrives. They suggest that if new canes are bent over and given some mulch protection, greater yields can be expected the following year. V

Garden Trash for Next Year's Growth

DON'T burn leaves and lawn clippings. They'll make a good source of humus for your garden next spring. Straw and weeds, in fact plant residues of any description, can be used too. Here's the Ontario Department of Agriculture's humus recipe:

Pile the material quite loosely in 6" to 12" layers. Add a shovelful of soil here and there, to give the pile a supply of soil-decomposing organisms. Water the pile well and add ½ lb. of 10-10-10 fertilizer for every 10 lb. of material. Agricultural lime at ¼ lb. to 10 lb. of material is also a good idea.

As the fertilizer and lime are being added, churn the pile so that it has uniform treatment throughout. Keep adding to the pile until it is about 4' to 6' high. When the need arises, dish the top to catch rain, and water it if the weather is dry. Turn the pile over every month for as long as possible.

When the cold weather comes, decomposition practically ceases. But you will have a supply of humus, as good or better than costly organic preparations, ready for spring. V



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POULTRY

See They Have Calcium and Vitamins

GROWING turkeys need much heavier feeding of growing concentrates during the early weeks of the growing period. But beyond the 16th week of age, concentrates are reduced in proportion to the amount of whole grain fed. At the same time as this, green feed in many areas is such that there's little nutritionally valuable green feed available

R. M. Blakely of the Swift Current Experimental Farm, Sask., say this situation can lead to two deficiencies—calcium and vitamins, and particularly vitamin A. The calcium deficiency can be overcome by weekly feeding of about 65 lb. of oyster shell per 100 birds. In the case of vitamin A, there is considerable storage in the liver of birds that have had an ample level in their diet during the early growing period. This will carry them through several weeks on a deficient diet. But if green feed has been poor, or the birds were raised in confinement, steps should be taken to provide extra vitamin A by increasing the level of it in the concentrate, or by providing good quality alfalfa bales for the birds to pick at.

Dwarf Essex rape, sown in the the spring and not pastured until late summer, makes an excellent source of green feed for turkeys at a time when little else is available. ✓

How to Avoid Vent Picking

VENT picking is caused usually by the falling out of the oviduct. This is fairly common in laying birds of all ages, and particularly those just starting to produce.

Researchers at Michigan State University say that the falling out, or prolapse, of the oviduct is generally due to an unbalanced diet. High levels of corn, either in the scratch grain mixture or in the mash, result in accumulation of large quantities of fat on the

abdominal area. This soft fat reduces the normal muscular strength, creating pressure on the oviduct. This pressure causes excessive friction as the egg passes down, and the result is a prolapse.

Other hens will pick at the exposed parts of a bird suffering a prolapse, until the flesh is bleeding, sore and swollen. This causes death eventually. If there are too few nests, or the flock is scared suddenly, the chances of prolapse may be increased because some hens leave the nest before the oviduct has been retracted.

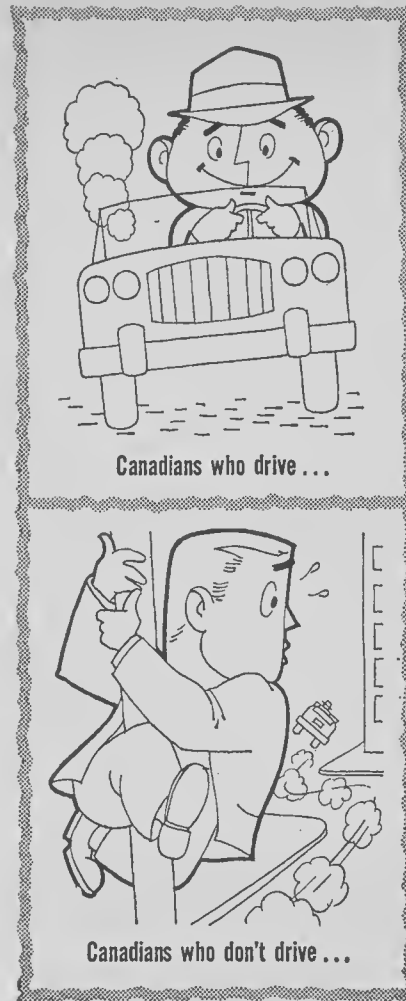
First, if you want to prevent prolapse of the oviduct, don't give them too much corn. This will prevent the accumulation of fat. Don't push birds by feeding so heavily that production increases rapidly. If necessary, darken the nests so the prolapsed oviduct may return to position before it is picked. ✓

Turkeys On the Range

PROVIDE some roosts for turkeys on range. The roosts should be moved as you move feeders and waterers. The turkeys go to the roosts and in this way you can rotate the range. You should place a limit of 250 turkeys per acre.

The birds need some shade when they are on range, whether the shade is natural or artificial. It also helps if you have their waterers on slatted platforms, which should be about 6 in. high to prevent formation of mud holes. For efficient feed conversion, turkeys need 30 gallons of water with each 100 lb. of feed.

Plan to clear the range of all turkeys not later than the end of October. Feed conversion is usually poor on the range after that date. ✓



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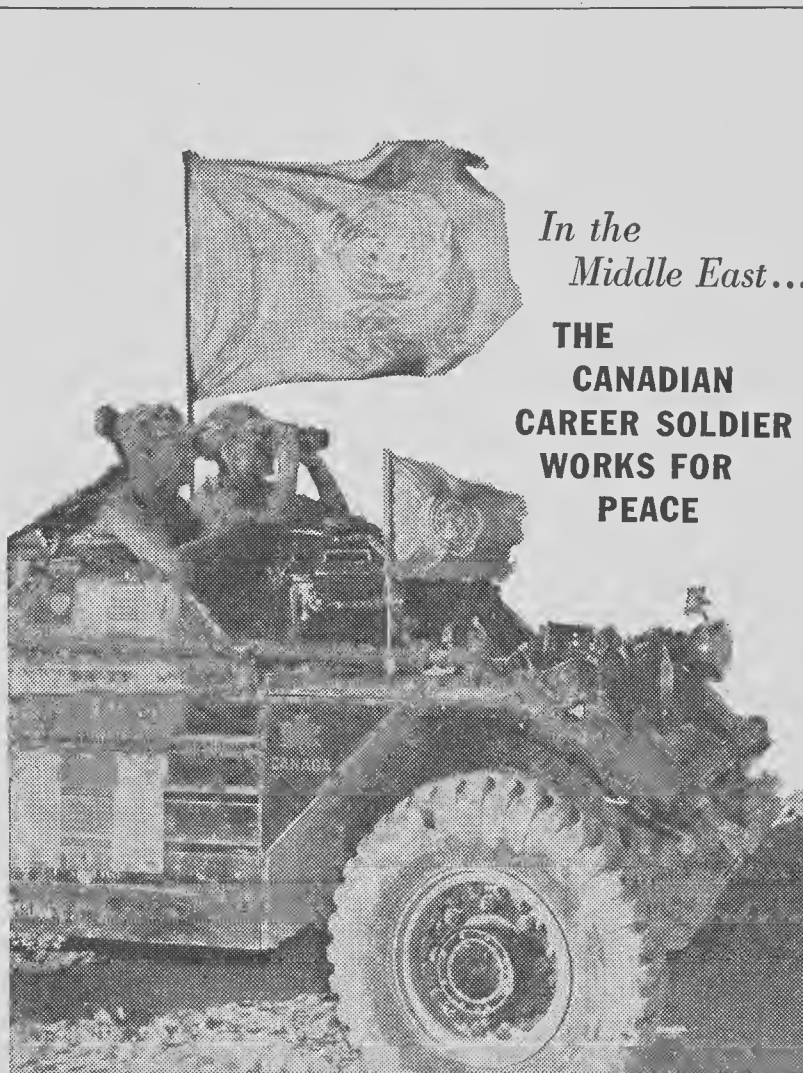
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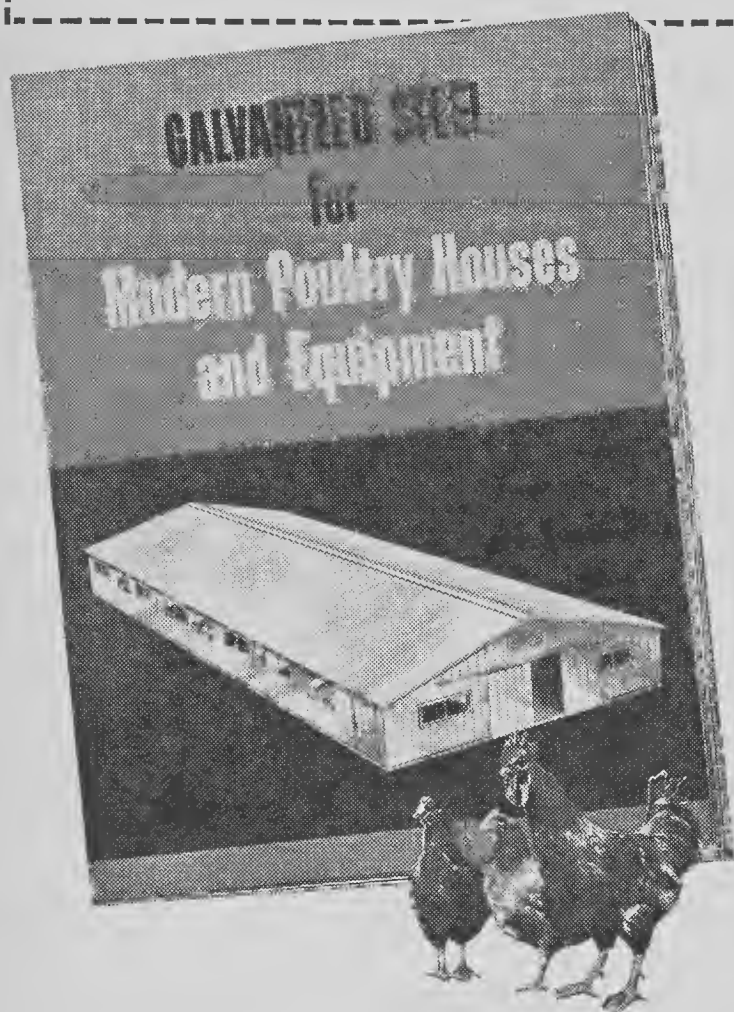
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Facts on Tractor Tires

HERE are some facts about rubber tractor tires, summarized by W. J. Promersberger of the North Dakota Agricultural College, as follows:

The height of the lug on tractor tires is not of great importance under normally dry farming conditions. But on sand, the low lug gives best performance, while the high lug is best on wet ground or on a green cover crop.

The rim width of the tire has little effect on performance, but it does provide extra space for liquid weight inside the tire and permits use of a wider or larger tire without increasing the overall diameter of the tire. This makes it possible to use a tire with greater load capacity without affecting drawbar weight.

High inflation pressures result in poor traction. Pressures below 12 lb. per sq. in. result in greater tire wear, but traction is improved. However, these pressures should not be used for long periods.

Tractor tire performance is influenced greatly by additional weight in the form of cast iron, liquid or powder. Increased weight will increase traction, and can be added up to the load capacity of the tire. This may be too much weight for normal conditions, but may be useful if the tractor is continuously on a hard and rather smooth surface.

Finally, proper tire maintenance is important for long tire life. Pressures in rear tires should be at the manufacturer's specified level, usually from



12 to 16 lb. sq. in. Tires should be properly weighted to increase traction and reduce slippage. Improper inflation and excessive slippage result in short tire life. V

Idle Machines Need Some Care

PROPER storing of machines can add a lot to their lives. Jim Scott of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, has outlined these main points:

- Clean and inspect each machine.
- Remove all canvases and v-belts and store them in a cool, dry place.
- Paint wood sections.
- Smear metal parts with grease or oil.
- Use grease to keep harmful moisture out of bearings.
- Block-up rubber tires to reduce cracking and rotting.

Mr. Scott does not recommend used motor oil for rust prevention. It is polluted with acids and can cause severe corrosion. One of the new rust inhibitors is much better. These rust treatments are especially useful when all the machinery cannot be housed inside. In cases where a rust preventative was used, there was no sign of breakdown, even though machines were covered with ice and snow. V



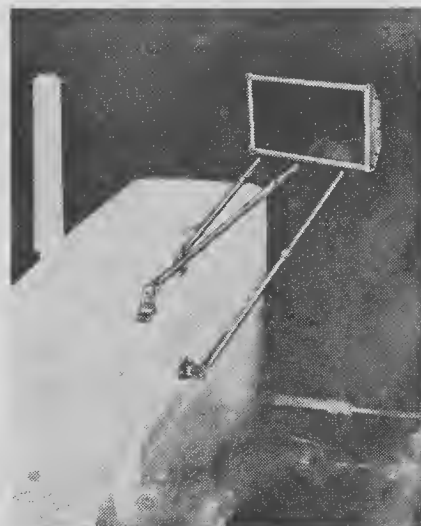
Drinking Water Filter

Known as the Steri-Pore, this filter is silver impregnated to remove water-borne bacteria. It is 12½" long and 3¼" diameter. The case is white plastic, with chromed top, and it has ½" inlet and outlet connections. The filter will operate with a pump delivering 40 p.s.i., and it will purify 3 quarts of water per minute. Other elements can be fitted to remove odors of chlorine, phenol, sulphur, gasoline, etc., and to take out finely divided clays. (Beardmore and Co. Ltd.) (305) V



Tractor Mirror

This new rear-view mirror for tractors enables the operator to watch his work without developing a stiff neck. It is vibration-free and mounts easily with cupped or concave brackets to fit anywhere on the tractor hood. A hand-adjustable tripod allows the mirror to turn a complete circle and to telescope from 20" to 34". The angle can be adjusted in seconds for highway travel or for watching the working end of the tractor. (Miller Products Company) (306) V



For further information about any item mentioned in "What's New," write to WHAT'S NEW Department, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 12, Man., giving the key number shown at the end of each item, as—(17).

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Continued from page 15

THE DAMMED AND THE DOOMED

tried to push an unwanted dam onto local farmers. The latter took their case to court and won.

What the Outlook farmers want to see is a definite irrigation policy passed by the Legislature, not just statements of good intentions. Does the Government see the dam "in the light of forage production," as Mr. Horner has stated, or will land owners be forced to sell all but 320 acres "at minimum dryland prices" and start raising vegetables?

EVERARD MOORE, secretary of the protest group, has a fine "souvenir" turnip produced by Outlook's pioneer vegetable grower, Jerry Ordway. Since 1930, Jerry has successfully grown corn, potatoes, cucumbers, melons and many other vegetables without irrigation. This particular turnip is one of a truckload he once tried to market in Saskatoon and had to haul back home when he found no market for them.

"Last year, the P.F.R.A.'s 155-acre pre-development farm at Outlook produced a big potato crop to show us what can be done with water," said Everard. "Tons of these were given away to local farmers at harvest time, and the rest dumped at the local nuisance grounds. We're wondering if that's what we'll have to do with our spuds if we all start growing them."

Like most of the others, Everard wouldn't mind about 40 acres of land for forage, but he doesn't want to grow vegetable crops or have a large acreage under water.

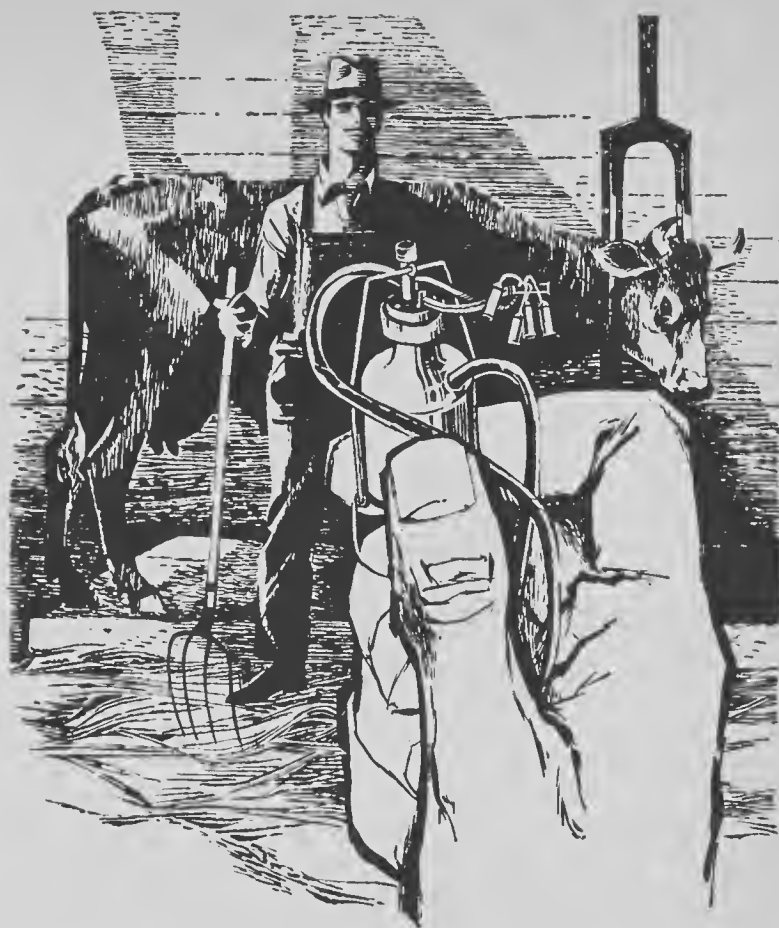
"Dr. Stewart has prepared a plan for an economic irrigated unit of 320 acres which does little to reassure us," he went on. "The whole thing rests on a man being able to sell all the hay he can produce for \$20 a ton. I've seen it sell right in this area for half that, which is what would happen to the price if everybody started producing it."

Marner Larson, the group's president, agrees that farming on paper is a lot different than farming on land. Marner raises grain and cattle on 860 acres. He pools his operation with those of his father and brother for a more efficient use of labor and machinery. In total, they farm about four sections.

"None of us would object to a policy that allowed us to take a few acres at first, and develop more later if we liked it," said Larson. "But we don't like to have the idea pushed down our throats. If irrigation is good for us it should sell itself."

"Ever since this thing started we've had nothing but propaganda, and the people pushing for it hardest aren't farmers. To hear some of them talk, you'd think it was Saskatchewan's drought which caused the whole Depression. In those days, a lack of markets and rock-bottom prices for our stuff caused us far more hardship than did overproduction."

A lot of farmers feel that information fed them has been slanted in favor of irrigation. When a group of



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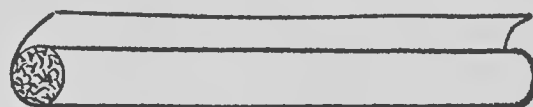
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them were taken on a tour of some of Alberta's irrigated areas, they claim officials passed up prosperous-looking dryland farms in favor of rundown ones. They also noted that, while irrigation farmers raised enough roughage on half a section for a large herd of feeder cattle, they each bought as much as 12,000 bushels of grain a year from dryland farmers. In a feeder operation, grain accounts for about 80 per cent of the ration. But the visitors did find much to impress them in Alberta's Western Irrigation District. Here stockmen can sign up

for as little as 50 acres of irrigation, at a fee of only \$1.25 an acre.

"If water is the answer to everything, what happened to the Saskatchewan government's project at French Flats?" Marner wanted to know. "Most of the people have moved out and it's reverting to bigger farms. Lately the government has been trying to revive this deal. They've had notices tacked up in every post office trying to interest farmers in taking up land there. Except for a big American syndicate which intends to farm on a large scale, there have been no takers.

"We don't want to see them take 1,200 good dryland farms and turn them into 2,000 irrigated units only to have the whole scheme go the way of French Flats!"

At French Flats (about 25 miles north of Larson's), The Country Guide interviewed George Gencreux, one of three survivors of an association of 12 members who originally took up 160-acre irrigated units on a sector of the project. The land is low here, and water is brought into the ditches by a pump located on a raft in the river. Many of the overgrown ditches were

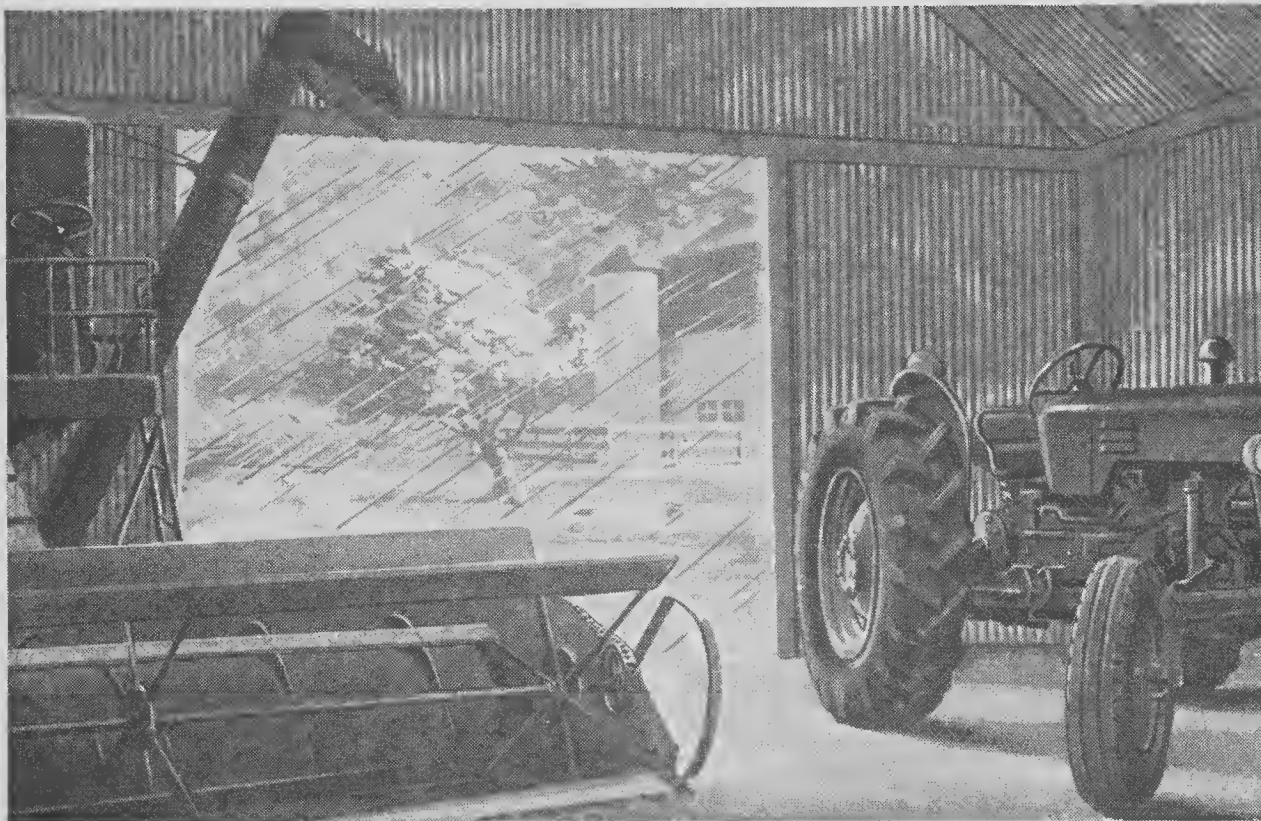
being reopened and some land was marked for levelling.

George, who now farms his original quarter, plus one vacated by a departed member, intends to level all the land he can and grow hay and grass seed under irrigation. He believes the initial project failed because no compulsion was used to make members take a stated amount of water, as is done in most irrigation districts.

"No project will work if you just let everybody take what they want," he said.

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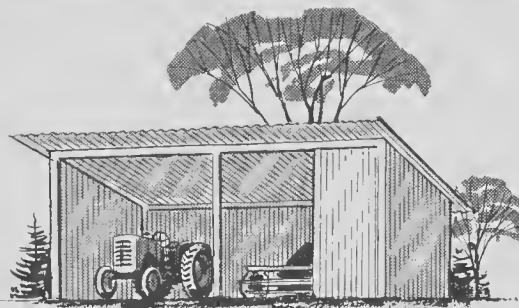
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BUT the Province has no desire to use compulsion. It would prefer to educate S.S.R.D. farmers to the value of having this water. In case it can't sign up and develop 50,000 acres by the time the dam is ready, the government has been studying prospects of pumping water into the Mortlach area (between Swift Current and Moose Jaw) where thousands of acres of Crown land lie idle.

Not everyone accepted the resistance of this Broderick-Outlook group as calmly as did the government. Boards of trade in the various centers and the urban press united in calling the farmers to task for it.

Said the Saskatoon Star-Phoenix editorially: "Surely if the farmers in the area to be irrigated felt they had valid objections to irrigation, they should have put these objections on record at some period in the past long years."

To which Marner Larson replied:

"The Royal Commission appointed by the former Federal Government assured us that development of the dam wasn't in the best interests of the nation. When it looked as if the dam was going to be built after all, various residents of this area approached Dr. W. B. Tufts (head of the group promoting irrigation) and told him the majority of us were content with dryland farming."

Another Star-Phoenix editorial contrasted the joy and high hopes of a Saskatoon Board of Trade meeting with the lack of enthusiasm shown at a farmers' meeting in Broderick. How Agriculture Minister Nolle and Attorney-General Walker "must have been surprised, disappointed and chagrined by the farmers." Those who advocated irrigation farming did so because they had witnessed "the terrible effects of drought . . ."

"With modern dry-farming techniques and better farming practices," Larson pointed out, "the hazards of drought can be greatly reduced. I feel that a conversion cost of \$450 an acre (Dr. Stewart's estimate) to prepare for irrigation isn't warranted just to reduce the drought threat."

To back up his argument, Marner cited the successful strip cropping effort of Monarch, Alta., grain growers (The Country Guide, March 1960), and the miracle of greenery wrought by farmers near Conquest, Sask., just across the river from Outlook. Here, every field for miles is surrounded by a lush tree shelterbelt.

Said Everard Moore, referring to the editorial. "The way these businessmen are pushing this it looks like there's more money to be made farming the farmer than farming the land. I figure this irrigation question should

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be left to those who'll have to do the irrigating."

Some townsmen suggested farmers are afraid of irrigation because it'll mean they have to really start working for a living instead of just riding around on machines. Others angrily said farmers would have to "accept irrigation or get out." One official is reported to have said that Dutch or Japanese farmers would be brought in to settle the area if the locals didn't fall in line with the development.

ALTHOUGH they haven't posted signs, many farmers in other areas view the change without enthusiasm.

Bill Petty, who raises grain, hogs and cattle on 1¼ sections near Conquest, figures the majority of farmers in his area aren't in favor of irrigation. He rates the value of the South Saskatchewan Dam as follows: (1) power, (2) recreation, and (3) agriculture, in that order of importance. (A government booklet titled "Harnessing the South Saskatchewan" states that the main use of the harnessed river will be irrigation. The power phase is expected to create a "peak load" plant, and regulate stream flow for larger power developments downstream.)

"It wouldn't do me much good," Petty said. "My soil is heavy and has a tendency to puddle when it's wet. It'd also cost a fortune to level my fields because they're so bumpy."

Farther north, at Ardath, young Gordon McCutcheon wouldn't mind having about 30 acres under the ditch to give him a bit more forage, but he doesn't favor irrigating on a large scale. Gordon raises grain and cattle on a section, half of which he owns and the rest he rents. Another successful operator farther up the line dry farms 320 acres, and doesn't want to either move out or irrigate.

SOME farmers look forward to irrigation — mostly those on smaller acreages. Said Orville Derald, who raises grain on 320 acres north of Broderick: "If the government can show me I'll make more money with irrigation, I'm all for it. I think it'll give the small farmer a chance to get ahead. With water I'll be able to grow grass and raise beef cattle. Farmers with 50 to 100 head of cattle today are sitting pretty."

Orville is a V.L.A. farmer who saw service in the Navy.

Just across the river from Outlook, Mr. and Mrs. Art Benson are looking forward to having a steady water supply. At present, they have to haul it from a nearby coulee or from town. The Bensons have a 325-acre place, but can't make a go of farming it without water, so Art is working as a carpenter in Outlook.

Said Mrs. Benson: "I think the water will bring more industry and more people. That'll make it easier for our youngsters to get jobs. Of course," she added, "irrigation won't help much if we're not going to get a good price for the stuff we grow."

Outlook's vegetable king, Jerry Ordway, isn't fussy about irrigation, but he hasn't posted any signs.

"If they want to survey let them go to it," he shrugged. "I won't be doing the irrigating anyway."

Jerry has more-or-less retired from farming, and turned things over to his son, Richard. Richard Ordway looks



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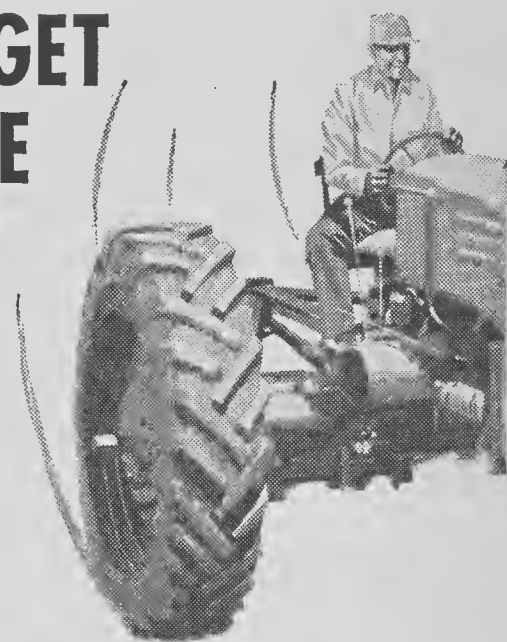
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forward to irrigation. He thinks the water will double his vegetable yields.

Farther east, near Kenaston, Jim Sanderson is also in favor of irrigation. Jim, who raises commercial beef and hogs on 2½ sections, is irrigating with sprinklers now from a small dam on his creek.

"Anything that didn't have water last year gave us no crop," he said.

The Sanderson farm just might be out of the district to be irrigated. A big area between Kenaston and Broderick has recently been "scratched" from the project because soil surveyors have found a high percentage of sodium.

Some farmers feel having the water will increase land values, which will come in handy if they decide to sell out. Others think the government will make the project work regardless of cost, and that this money is bound to benefit the area. Many, who are outside the irrigable areas, welcome the idea of a nearby "forage bank."

THE people who will suffer a direct loss because of the dam are cattle ranchers along the river brakes above the structure. Although each will only lose a small part of his total acreage, the flooding will leave most of these units with little or no hay or winter

grazing land. A lot of these ranchers even have their homes and buildings along the river bottom.

Said Pete Perrin, who ranches near Beechy in the big bend of the river: "The flooding will cut the heart out of these ranches."

The Perrin place will lose about 700 acres of rich bottom land, but its buildings will be protected from the water by a dike or "seawall."

Ben Jahnke of Main Centre, past president of the Saskatchewan Stock Growers' Association, will lose both his building site and his hay land.

A RATHER odd view of the South Saskatchewan project was taken by The Letter-Review, a weekly commentary on domestic and world affairs published in Ontario. This paper suggests that Mr. Diefenbaker must've been disappointed with the results of the recent Saskatchewan contest in which no Conservatives were elected. Said the Letter-Review, "No other prime minister has done so much for a province as Mr. Diefenbaker has for Saskatchewan . . . the cost (of the dam) will be astronomical and the economic benefits dubious."

All of which points up one deplorable aspect of the project. Ever since it was conceived, it has been a political football. And far too much emphasis has been placed on the dam as a paying proposition. A country which can pour fantastic sums into an "Avro Arrow" can well afford to invest \$200 million in a dam, if only for water conservation.

What *would* be a mistake would be to try to justify this cost at the expense of 1,200 farmers who happen to live in the irrigable areas.

Professor Hedley Van Vliet, University of Saskatchewan economist, warned against this when he said: "What I chiefly fear is that the original settler in such a high cost project will be saddled with an excessive load of development costs, whereby he will become the guinea pig and carry too much of the burden of establishing the project for future generations."

By all accounts, the Provincial Government is aware of this danger and is taking steps to avert it. V

Continued from page 16

ABOUT A DAIRY

pasture consists of 200 acres of brome, fescue and crested wheatgrass. This is treated each year with both manure and chemical fertilizer to maintain a high level of production.

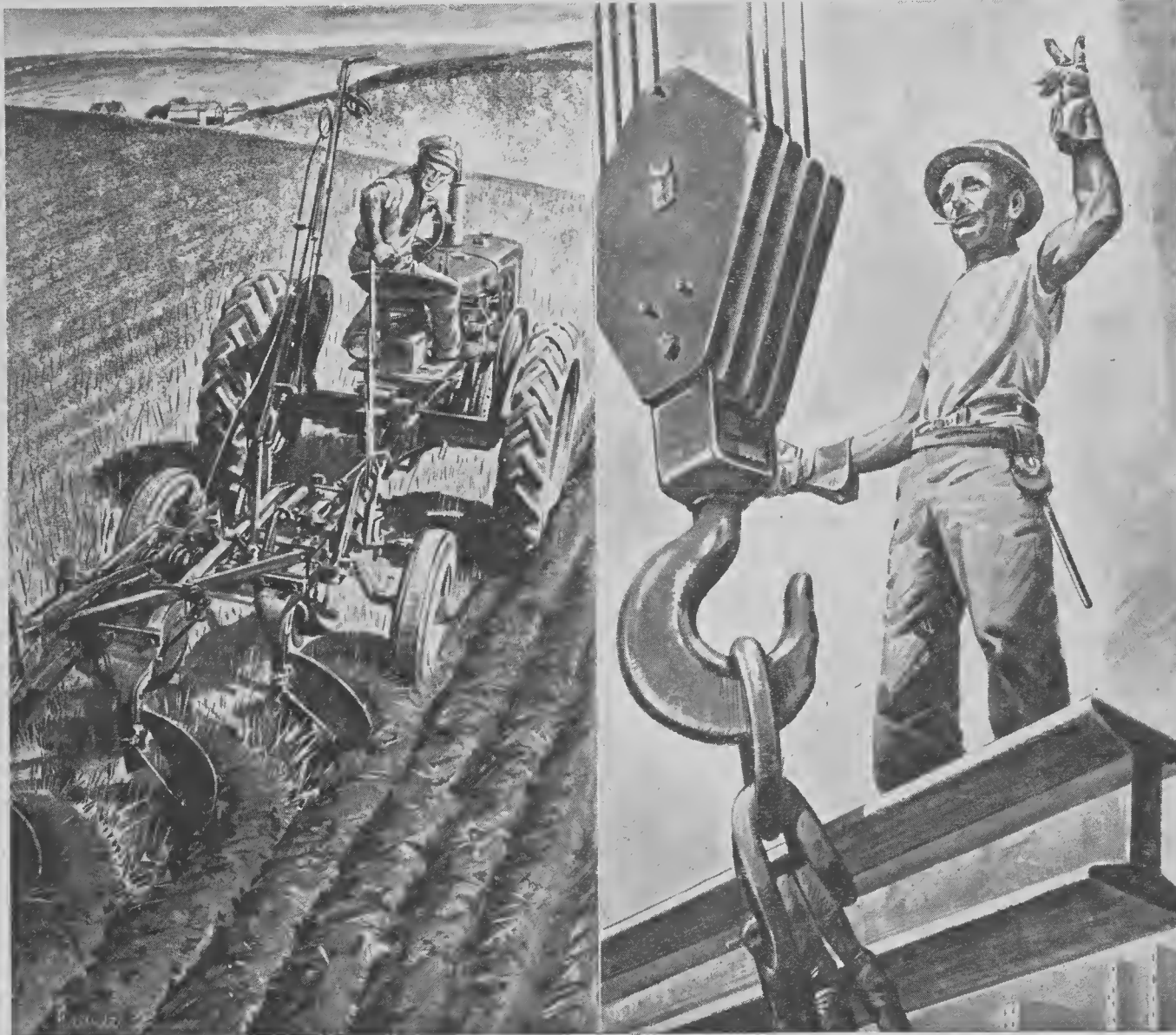
Although they took a hay crop off the pasture in 1959, they won't be able to do this again because of the increased size of their herd. All the growth will be needed for pasture. The brothers gain a bit of extra grazing by sowing their grain summer-fallow land (generally 150 acres) to oats in the first week of July. When the crop is up about 10 inches, they turn the cows into it. In addition to feed grain, they produce a crop of seed oats and barley.

"As our herd gets larger, we'll probably have to go into silage," said Bud. "We'll be able to produce more feed that way."

This year, the Gallellis put their milking on a completely automatic basis by installing a 600-gallon bulk tank and pipeline milker. Now that a flip of a switch can relieve them of the tedious job of filling and hauling milk cans, they figure they just might start a small feedlot as a sideline.

"Yesterday we were out working our land while the system was washing itself," Scotty said proudly.

Like a lot of farmers today, the Gallellis are finding they can cut costs by cutting the time, whether the time-saver be a pipeline milker, self-feeder or prefabricated bungalow. V



Which is the *greater* risk?

Surprising, but true! A survey* shows that more than twice as many accidents per capita happen on the farm as in industry. And because more than one-half of all farm accidents are caused when operating or servicing equipment, we suggest some precautions for your safety:

*Ontario Farm Accident Survey reveals that farm persons suffer more than 25 accidents every working day.

- Don't attempt to operate equipment on an excessively steep grade.
- Don't gas tractor or other equipment when it is running.
- Don't operate equipment at unsafe speeds.
- Shield power takeoffs and stop them before dismounting.
- Don't let children ride on or drive equipment.
- Keep tractor controls in good condition.
- Put tractor out of gear before starting—if yours is not a model with a "safety" starter.
- Avoid night accidents—by lighting equipment properly.
- Switch off all running equipment before servicing it.

FARM SAFETY COUNCIL OF ONTARIO

NOBODY TOLD THE FISH

by CLIFF FAULKNER

A fisherman should learn a bit about piscatorial relations

IT all started when I asked Jim Bates to go fishing. What I had in mind was a simple jaunt to some lake or stream where we could drop a line into the water. Of course, this was before I learned that no successful man should ever be content with anything so haphazard.

A junior executive type who is on his way up, my neighbor received the proposition with cautious optimism.

"Sounds just great," he said heartily. "I've never been much of a fisherman. Fill me in on some of the details."

"There's not much to it," I said. "I generally toss a loaf of bread and a few cans of food into the car, and take a sleeping bag along. It's better to stay out overnight and start fishing first thing in the morning."

"Where did you figure on going?"

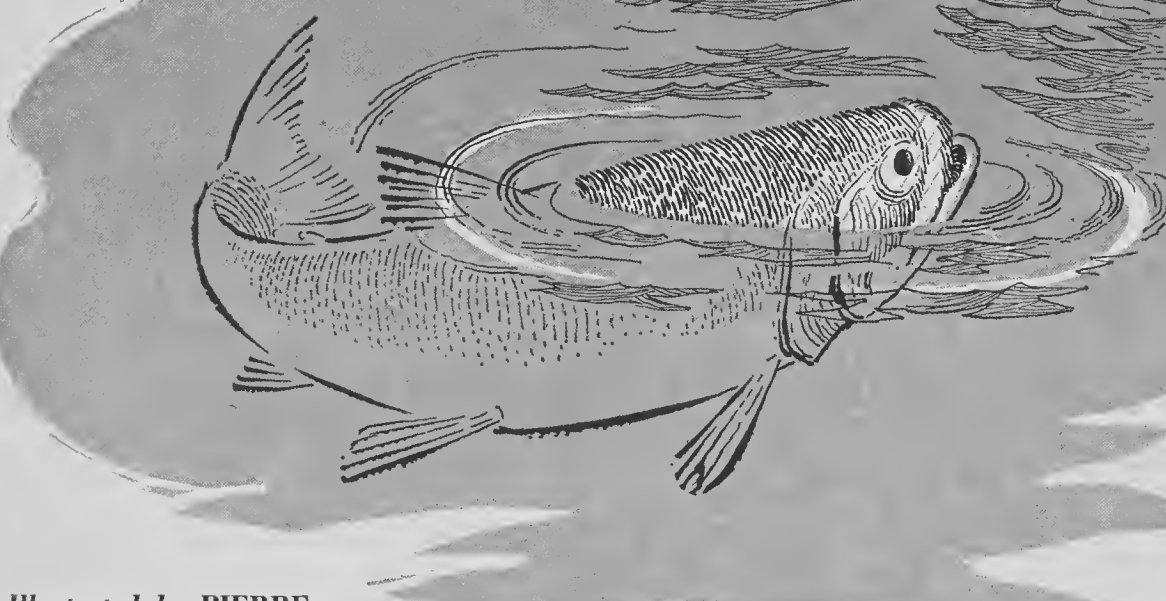
I shrugged. "Clearwater Lake is as good as any, right near the outlet of the river. That's about 120 miles west of here."

"Any lodge up that way," he queried, "where a fella might make a few contacts?"

"Nothing but the hills and trees," I told him cheerfully.



*I tried them with everything . . .
a Thomson spoon, with flies,
salmon eggs and grasshoppers.*



Illustrated by PIERRE

"Tell me," he said doubtfully, "how many fish do you usually catch on a trip like this? A rough average, you understand."

"At the most, 3 or 4. Sometimes none at all."

"Don't you set any goal for yourself?" he asked curiously.

"How do you mean?"

"To improve your fishing techniques," he explained, "so these trips of yours will be more productive. It seems to me that a man should give himself something to aim at."

I could only shake my head, heavy with the sense of failure. In my ignorance, I'd been fishing all these years for the pleasure I got out of it.

"Anyway, thanks for asking me," he said kindly. "I couldn't go this week-end because I've got a golf date with a couple of customers."

I gave up Jim Bates as a prospective angler. But I was wrong about this. A couple of days later he came to see me, chuck full of enthusiasm.

"I've been thinking this fishing business over," he said. "Maybe we should get together on it

sometime. I was talking to 'B. J.' this morning—he's our big boss, you know. Seems he's quite a fisherman!"

"That's okay by me," I said. "When shall we make it?"

"How about the week-end after next?" he suggested quickly. "Give us a chance to get the thing organized properly."

THAT should've warned me, but it didn't. When Jim asked me over to his place the following Monday, I wasn't prepared for the sight that greeted me. There were five cars parked out front. Inside, it looked like a company directors' meeting.

"Friends," said Jim, after he'd introduced me around, "when my good neighbor here first suggested a fishing trip, I wanted no part of it. There just didn't seem any percentage in his proposition. You might tramp up and down a stream all day, I told myself, and have nothing to show for it.

"That shows you how much I knew about fishing, eh?" he beamed. "It took my boss—yes sir, old B.J. himself—to show me the possibilities in this business. Why, getting out on some trout stream is one of our sacred heritages in this great country. As B.J. says, it even pays an extra dividend in fresh air and sunshine.

(Please turn to next page)

Now you can enjoy perfect toast and coffee automatically!



GENERAL ELECTRIC

Automatic Coffee Maker

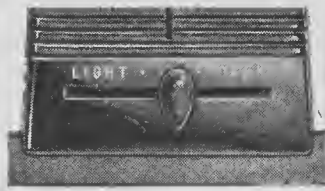
Here's the fool-proof way to make perfect coffee every time. It's all automatic! Set the brew-strength control to the exact coffee strength you prefer. Red signal light tells you when coffee is ready . . . 2 cups in less than 4 minutes . . . 9 cups in about 15 minutes. It stays hot automatically . . . re-heats later without re-percolating. Treat your guests and your family to perfectly brewed coffee every time. Do it *automatically*—the General Electric way.



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GENERAL ELECTRIC COFFEE MAKER AND TOASTER

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED

"But I think we can carry this thing a step farther," he told us. "With a bit of organization I say we can guarantee every man in our party a fine mess of fish for his trouble. Most fishermen, I find (his glance strayed to me) spend very little time on organization."

WHEN my wits returned, I began to get a bit hot under the collar. I'd asked this character to go fishing, and here he was ringing a whole pile of strangers in on it.

"Good organization," Jim went on briskly, "means collecting a bunch of experts and then getting them to work together."

"Now Pete here," he indicated a sandy-haired guy on his right, "has been fishing all his life. Last season, Pete averaged 3½ fish for every time he went out. What's more, he owns a Parkinson 'Fisher's Guide,' which is something we might find real handy. Show 'em Pete."

Pete dutifully held up a slotted card with a numbered dial on it. "You set it according to the date and the moon," he explained. "Then it tells you what time the fish are biting."

"See what I mean?" Jim Bates enthused. "What's it say for next Saturday, Pete?"

"Let's see now," said Pete, twirling the dial around. "There'll be a full moon at that period. From what this says, they'll be biting from 4 to 6 a.m., and again from 5 to 7 p.m. that evening."

"And that's when we'll be out there giving it the old school try," Jim assured him. "Now Don, what will we need in the way of equipment?"

A short, baldish fella got up and started handing around bits of paper. "I've got a list here for everybody," he said.

"Don has been in charge of sporting goods at Misner's for 10 years," Jim told us proudly. "What about you, Bill, have you any food lists made out for us?"

I knew Bill Swanson slightly. He was food buyer for a downtown hotel, the "Dolly Varden."

"Got 'em right here, Jim," Bill nodded, and we each got one of those too.

"Herb," said our host to a big guy in the corner, "you're a garage man. What do you think we'd better do about transportation?"

"Well, there'll be seven of us, plus our equipment," Herb pointed out. "I figure we'd better take one sedan and a station wagon."

"And now, most important of all, we need good weather," beamed our executive. "What's the forecast for next week-end, Ben?"

Ben Carter works at the local meteorological station.

"Clear and warm," said Ben. "That's what our instruments tell us anyway."

"Which brings us to my own little contribution," Jim said modestly. "I figure I'd better co-ordinate this thing and keep 'er rolling. As a matter of fact, I've set take-off time as 4 o'clock next Friday."

Timidly, I cleared my throat. "It looks like I'm the only one who isn't doing anything," I ventured.

Jim frowned thoughtfully for a moment, then his face cleared suddenly. "Why, you're our field expert!" he said heartily. "None of us have ever been up the Clearwater."

"Which reminds me," he added, steering me over to a table, "I contacted the Forestry people about this and got a map of the area. Trouble is, the rest of us have already picked our fishing spots. About all I can offer you is a section down river."

I looked at the map in wonder. He had big blocks of lakeshore and river marked off in red pencil, each block bearing the name of a member of the party.

"Better to have things settled now than trying to fish on top of one another," he explained. "Anyway, there's fish all over. When I called the Fish and Game Department they told me they'd dumped 10 million fingerlings into the Clearwater!"

I nodded dully. The sector assigned to me didn't have many good fishing holes, as I recalled, but there were a couple of scenic spots where I could stretch out on the bank and listen to the music of the river. Sometimes that's even better than fishing.

"Well, fellas, that about winds 'er up for this session," he said, looking at his watch. "Say, I've gotta run. The wife and I are due at our club in an hour. See all you guys next Friday."

OUR trip into the Clearwater went off like clockwork. We got stuck in the mud once, and a tire went a bit soft on us. But, being a garage man, our transportation director was well prepared for things of this nature.

In the gathering dusk, we set up camp on the lakeshore near the outlet of the river. We had brought tents along on the advice of our equipment expert. I was able to make a major contribution here in selection of this campsite. Before we turned in, our co-ordinator briefed us on plans for our morning assault.

"We have two primus stoves and seven fishermen," he pointed out. "That means 3½ persons per stove, to put it simply. The problem facing us is to arrange things so we won't get in each other's hair come morning. I think the answer is to pool our workers and our grub at each stove. One man can do the cooking, another can dish it out and a third can clean up after."

"That still leaves us with an odd man," I said. "What say we have him make a big wood fire as soon as he gets up? It's pretty cold at three in the morning."

"You might have something there," Jim admitted doubtfully, "though wood fires are a bit messy. I'll kick the idea around a bit and let you know later. While there's still a speck of light Pete here is going to give me a run through this casting procedure."

They were back in a short while. Jim with the indignant look of the executive who discovered a fountain pen which failed to measure up to the standards of his organization—Pete with a dismembered reel and ball of tangled spinning line.

Our co-ordinator drew me aside confidently. "About that fire idea," he said, "I think it'd only hold us up. We can get warm when the sun rises. But thanks for the try. It shows you're in there pitching."

Then he addressed the group forcefully. "Now about this fishing tomorrow. I figure to set my alarm for 3 o'clock. That okay with you guys, or should we have a vote on it?"

(Please turn to page 38)

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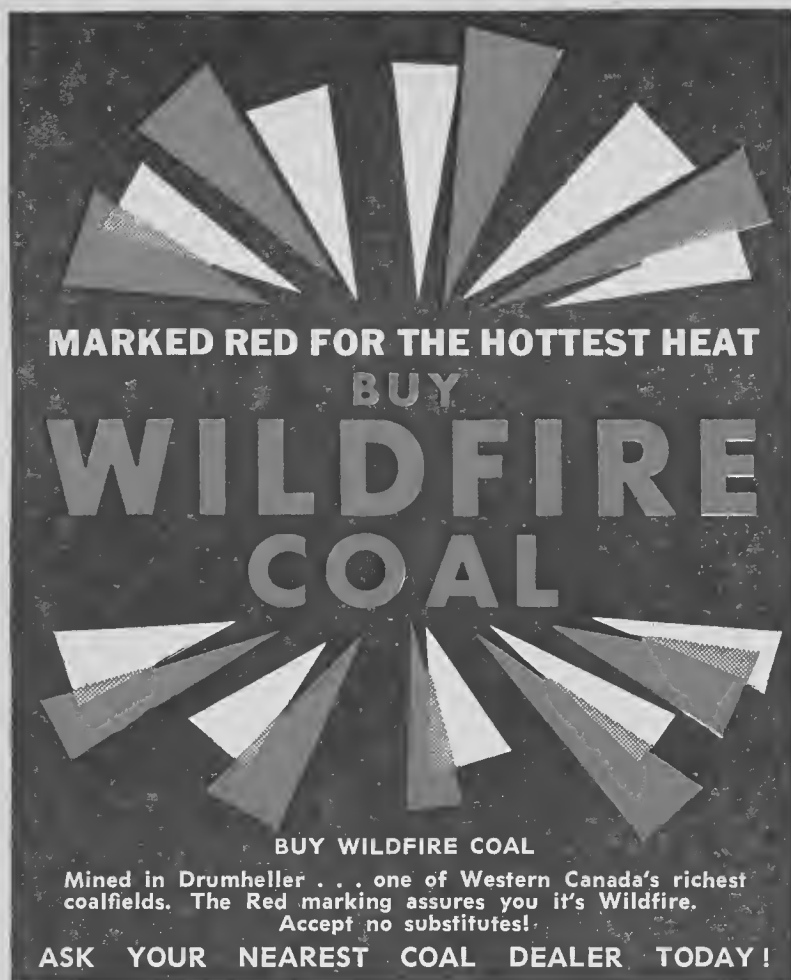


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A full quorum was present and there wasn't one dissenter.

WHY doesn't somebody answer that pesky phone? I wondered. In disgust, I tried to get out of bed. My gosh, I was paralyzed! I couldn't move my legs or arms! Then I realized where I was, so I reached out and unzipped my sleeping bag. Stumbling over prostrate bodies, I felt my way to the tent's doorway. Outside, a cold rain was falling.

Nobody else had stirred a muscle. I knew Jim Bates was a tentmate (two tents, 3½ men per tent), but I couldn't make out which one he was. Reaching for a pan, I banged on it with a spare tent peg and the whole crew came to life.

At first, all kinds of things began to go wrong. People who'd been assigned to number one stove kept turning up at number two. The stoves were hard to light because of damp matches. Then, those who were supposed to dish out the food started cooking, and vice versa. But Jim moved briskly from one party to the other with a word of advice here and a dash of encouragement there, fighting to keep his expedition in order.

"I'll admit the rain is a disappointment," he said stoutly, "but we're not going to let this keep us from our goal, no sir. By gollies, we came out here to catch fish so let's hop to it!"

Inspired by our leader's courage, each one picked up his gear and squished out to his fishing post.

After 6 o'clock it was plain even to me that the trout in my section of the Clearwater had never heard of "Park-

inson's Fisher's Guide." I tried them with a Thomson spoon, with flies, salmon eggs and grasshoppers. If I'd had any dynamite I would've tried that too in my desperation. For I knew Jim Bates would come up with a production chart to show the day's results and I didn't want to be low man on it.

It's one thing to go on a simple pleasure trip, and another to enter a competition where a man's failure is posted in cold facts and figures.

But my fears were groundless. Everybody else was back in camp and all their creels were empty. Jim, in fact, had fouled his line up at the very start and spent the vital fish feeding hours trying to untangle it.

He felt his failure deeply, but his old fire revived long enough for him to issue a brief statement.

"I can see a deal like this needs a lot of further study," he said sadly.

All this time the rain kept up its steady drizzle. I suggested we had better pack up and get out before the road got too mucky. This motion was passed unanimously.

"I don't understand it," Jim sighed, as we got under way. "Where did we go wrong, fellas?"

Ben Carter, our discredited weather expert, put his finger on it. Maybe he was trying to shift the blame.

"We had no Department of Piscatorial Relations," he said dryly.

And Ben was right. We knew when the fish were *supposed* to bite, but we didn't have anybody to tell the fish about it.

A Farmhand "team" cuts costly hand labor!

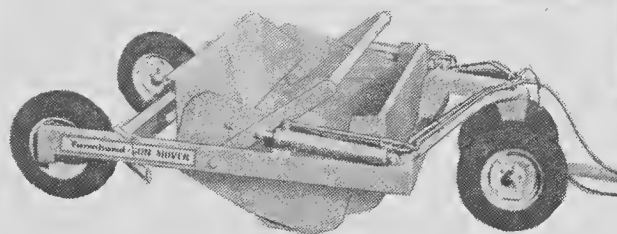


THE MOST EFFICIENT TEAM for handling large quantities of manure is the Farmhand F-11 Loader and big 6-Ton "Power-Box" Spreader. The F-11 reaches 17 ft. with a 3,500 lb. load. Ten easily changed attachments make it extremely versatile. The 6-Ton "Power-Box" Spreader is A.S.A.E. rated for 230 bushels to make long hauls profitable—to get the most value from manure. Beaters shred and spread evenly, dependably.

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Home and Family

The Country Guide's magazine for rural women

A Harvest

by GWEN LESLIE

AUTUMN is an exciting season for children. There is so much going on and they do like to help. A recent farm home study revealed just how much of a contribution they make to the work on the farm and in their homes. You'll see some of the results from the study on page 42, with pictures of the chores done by the Knapp children around their home at Galt.

"Children let you into their world, a world you've mostly forgotten," Mrs. Knapp said. Cobwebs (out-of-doors) had new charm for her after Davy brought a handful of spiders into the kitchen one morning. He had a reason: the spiders were trespassing in the pretty rainbows caught in the webs.

Peggy Knapp has found a harvest of happiness in her role as homemaker. She's proud of it. As she says: "Being a homemaker is the most important thing you ever could be."

As I drove through the Ontario countryside that day in July, it seemed that the lush expanse of greenness must last forever. It stretched over the grasslands and beyond them into treed knolls.

But the greenness is passing with the season's change. The grass crumbles in brown tiredness and brittle twigs snap underfoot.

It's autumn. The gnarled bark is overlaid with grayness, and thickened slow-flowing sap is teasing bright color from sun-baked leaves.

The harvest season teases all the senses — sight, taste, touch, smell and hearing. Eyes strain to make out the brilliant colors we know are there, hidden briefly by the heavy morning mists. Mouths water for the rosy-cheeked apple's ripeness. The pumpkin's golden plumpness must be touched, then fashioned into spicy pies and saucy jack-o'-lantern faces. And everywhere the air is perfumed with fall's woodsy fragrance. The air also carries sounds that tell of a quickening in the pace slowed by summer's heat.

✓

Woman's Thanksgiving

*Father, down this busy day
I haven't had much time to pray.
Now while the copper kettle sings
I'll thank you for so many things.*

*Chickens and ripe garden truck
My faithful man, a roasting duck;
Bright new gingham squares to patch,
Two little heads, and a lifted latch.*

—JEANNETTE S. EDWARDS



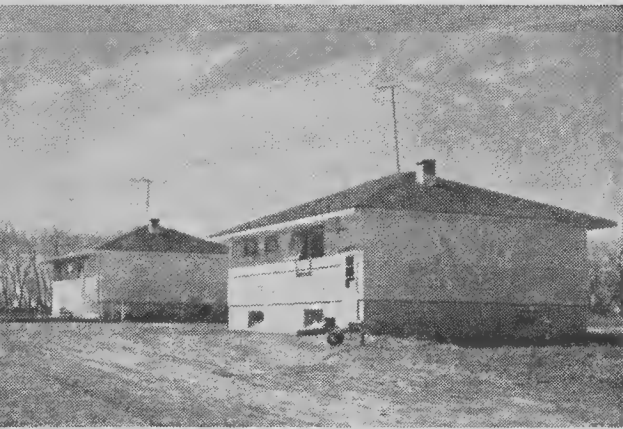


There's something about

New Homes!

... especially when they arrive in packages

by **ELVA FLETCHER**



IF you need a new home in a hurry, have you considered the home you can literally buy by the package? The Gallelli families did and they are enthusiastic.

When Bud and Scotty Gallelli moved into the Calgary milkshed in the spring of 1958, they knew they needed two homes by fall. With their wives they discussed the problem. Then they decided to shop around Calgary for prefabricated homes. As Ann Gallelli explained it, "we needed two inexpensive houses quickly."

They chose small but comfortable two-bedroom prefabricated homes, 24 feet deep by 32 feet wide, with a main floor area of 768 square feet.

Now, traveling east from Calgary into the rolling countryside, you can see two identical homes, covered with white siding and trimmed with a wide yellow band. They're the Gallelli's answer to their housing problem.

In May of 1958, when Irene and Ann Gallelli caught their first glimpse of Valley Springs Ranch, they were momentarily dismayed. Facing them was an old, dilapidated farmhouse surrounded by overgrown weeds and untrimmed trees. Five months later, the old house had gone, to be replaced by two charming new homes. Their outer appearance is similar; inside, they are as different as the families who occupy them.

The Gallelli brothers poured the cement for the two foundations. Then they were ready to take delivery of their house "packages."

Usually the material for these homes moves out in one load. For the Gallelli families it came in two. This gave the men an opportunity to lay the floors before the walls and roofs arrived.

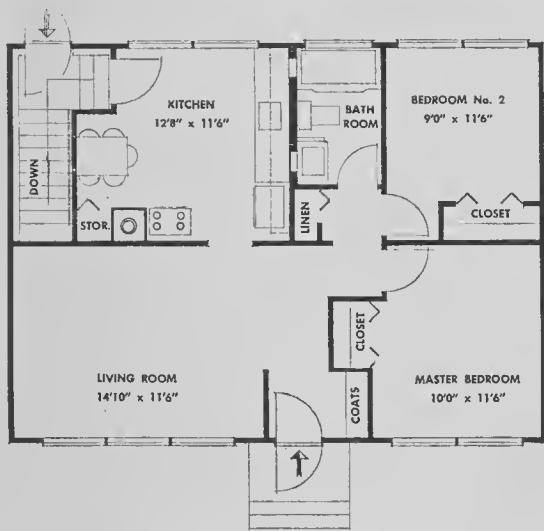
The trucks rolled in one Saturday morning at seven. Then the total work crew of five, which included two men sent out by the manufacturer, started. The girls helped too. By Sunday evening wall sections were in place, the roofs on. The Gallelli's could pull the windows shut and turn the keys in the door locks.

When the wall sections leave the factory the windows are already in the sections. Doors are in their frames. All the Gallelli's needed to do was fit the door frames into the openings cut for them in the walls. They installed their own plumbing and wiring. Drywall for the inside partitions was not included in the package so they contracted for it. The package did include steel kitchen cupboards, but the Gallelli's made and installed the wooden ones their wives preferred.

The two brothers did a lot of the work themselves, but farmers who buy these homes often get their neighbors to help them. The buyer, of course, needs to have the foundation or basement prepared beforehand.

The Gallelli homes may be factory-made; but their interior decoration reflects the personalities of the families that live in them.

ANN and Bud Gallelli, who occupy the house to the west, matched the arborite counter tops in the kitchen to their kitchen table and chair



Here are the new Gallelli homes: two of a kind.

Irene and Scotty live here



Irene Gallelli used yellow and turquoise in her kitchen. It has extra lighting over the sink. A cupboard above holds a Bavarian china tea set.



Adriana, 2, looking at the world upside down, still thinks it's a happy place in which to be.

[Guide photos]



Wherever there are little girls there are dolls. Three-year-old Rhonda poses with the Gallelli doll family in the bedroom shared with her younger sister.

Ann and Bud live here



Mahogany cupboards coupled with the attractive use of pink, black and gray in furniture and floor tile were Ann Gallelli's choice for her new kitchen.

coverings. Bud, a highly skilled craftsman with a lathe, made the living-room tables. He added glass tops to protect their satiny surface. The planter which separates the front hall from the living room also came from his work bench.

Twenty-month-old Darcey has his own toy drawer in the bottom section of the linen cupboard. A well-lighted basement room accommodates the hired man.

Ann has much in common with many other women. She's already planning to enlarge the kitchen by extending it in an easterly direction! This will increase the dining area and, at the same time, give her space for a divider to serve as counter bar and built-in china cabinet.

IRENE and Scotty, with their two little girls, Rhonda and Adriana, live in the second house. Rhonda is 3 and Adriana, 2.

Once a city girl, Irene has learned to love farm life. By her own admission, she knew very little about home-making when she married, but an understanding husband and her own perseverance helped her to make the transition.

She chuckles about her first efforts. Now she bakes tender, flaky buns and rolls with ease. And she finds it no problem to turn out a batch of golden brown doughnuts.

She learned to sew. And she's modestly proud of the pretty flowered cafe curtains that grace her kitchen window. They were her first venture into the intricacies of home sewing.

This house already has its first family tradition: its children expect a candle on every cake.

BOTH Ann and Irene say they don't know what they'd do without their freezers and dryers. They freeze quantities of produce from their vegetable gardens along with ample supplies of soft fruits such as raspberries, strawberries and saskatoons. They also raise chickens and turkeys sufficient for their own use. Many of these find their way into the freezer for winter use. They've considered automatic washers, but, until they feel their water supply is adequate, they're content with conventional ones.

The Gallelli wives both taught in country schools before and shortly after their marriages. Irene, a graduate of Calgary Normal School, took



A translucent glass panel and planter separate living and entrance areas.

university summer courses at Edmonton; Ann praises the schooling she received at Red Deer Composite high school and her 2 years' university training. Both believe that girls need to take full advantage of the many educational opportunities open to them. In their opinion, girls need this training to help them accept their share of family responsibility.

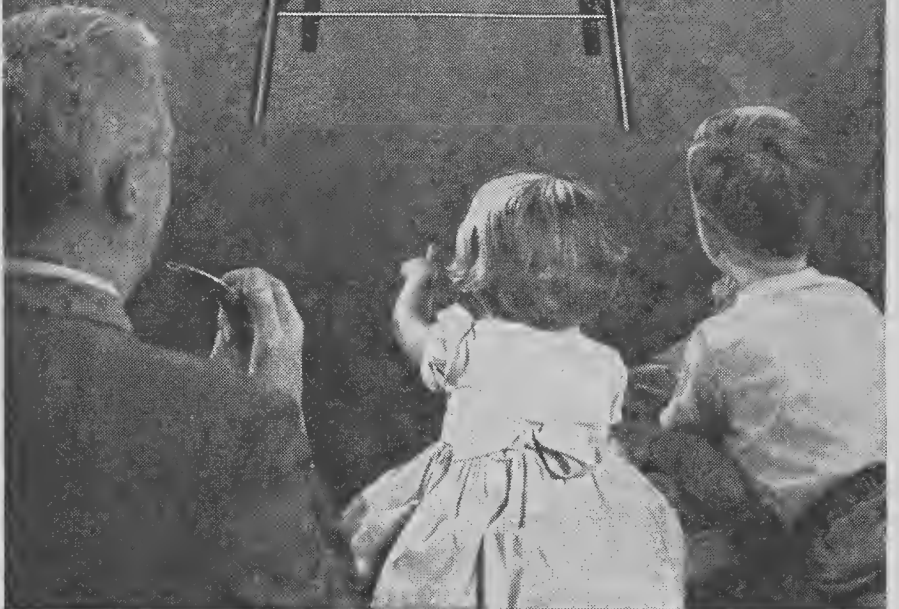
Future plans for the Gallelli homes call for finishing touches to basement recreation rooms and utility kitchens. Next on the list comes their landscaping. Meantime, the families who live in them have come to appreciate the advantages of being able to shop for scientifically engineered homes that utilize modern building methods and materials.



Darcey rides the home range astride his favorite, a sturdy rocking horse.

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Back to school go the kiddies, and back to jobs or household routines go the adults. It's just go, go, go, in the fall! And everyone wants to feel in the pink for this busy schedule. So don't let diarrhoea with its fatigue, upset stomach and frequent embarrassment throw you or your family off balance! Rely on famous Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry to keep the household on an even keel of health habits. Known and used in Canada for over 112 years, Dr. Fowler's Extract is the favourite restorative of intestinal balance. Its pleasant taste, gentle but sure action make it a must for children too! Keep Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry handy in the family medicine chest... then you have the right answer when diarrhoea strikes!

FAST RELIEF FOR RHEUMATIC PAIN

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT

*Farm children help
at home and*

Learn by Doing

by GWEN LESLIE

IN spite of continuing changes in farm and family living, one element seems to remain fairly constant; that is, rural children are taught to assume many responsibilities related to both the home and farm work." This is one conclusion noted in the second report on the special study of Ontario farm homes and homemakers conducted by the Home Economics Service of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. Ontario farm mothers say their children do take an active part in the families' home and business life.

The homemakers surveyed were asked which chores in a given list were done by children and at what age they began to help. The list included doing the dishes, getting meals, making beds, dusting and sweeping, care of younger children, caring for and making clothing, handling money for buying clothing, filling the woodbox, carrying water, cutting the lawn, driving a tractor, gathering eggs, feeding cows or hens, and milking, among others.

On three-quarters of the farms where there were children, the children drive tractors, and 84 per cent do so at an age of 12 or younger. Any child gains more from helping if he's taught the proper way before he begins doing. In the case of tractor-driving this is specially true. He may not have a chance to unlearn ways that are wrong and unsafe.

Both boys and girls drive tractors. They also share an early start in learning household tasks. The distinction between "girls' work" and "boys' work" seems to be disappearing. This is particularly true where there are only girls or only boys in the family. In families with both girls and boys, the traditional differences prevail. The girls do household tasks and the boys do outdoor jobs around the home and on the farm. One task done only by the girls is that of making clothes.

Children are making their contribution to the effort involved in family farming and family farm living. This early experience explains why many farm children grow up with a well-developed sense of responsibility and the ability to fit into adult farm and homemaking roles.

AN example of the "learn by doing" philosophy can be seen in the home of Peggy and Wally Knapp, who farm 225 acres near Galt. Their children, Beth, Bobby and David are working members of their family. Each evening, all three sort eggs from a hatching flock of 600 chickens. They have been taught to wash the dishes, set the table, and make their beds so well that Peggy knows no touching up will be needed. Each of the children marked out a garden plot this year and tended their thriving crops with care. They even grew cucumbers, a crop their mother wasn't able to har-

*Peggy Knapp
feels it's
important to
work with the
children. When
Davy, 7, knows
which way the
knife should go
then he can set
the other places.*

[Guide photos]



vest after heavy rains washed the seeds from the family garden.

Beth has learned to dust efficiently, and cleaning the sinks and bathtub is part of her Saturday routine through the school year. Beth, Bobby and David can all run the vacuum cleaner and would love to run the automatic washer and dryer—a task Peggy doesn't think they're ready for. Most labor-saving devices save your back but not much time, Peggy feels. They do permit children to do some jobs they couldn't otherwise do, and when the children do them well the time is saved.

ALL the children love to bake, a talent they used last winter when their mother was ill. Of the many cakes they baked, their triumph was one in layers with a date filling! Beth, who is 9, can prepare a meal for her family.

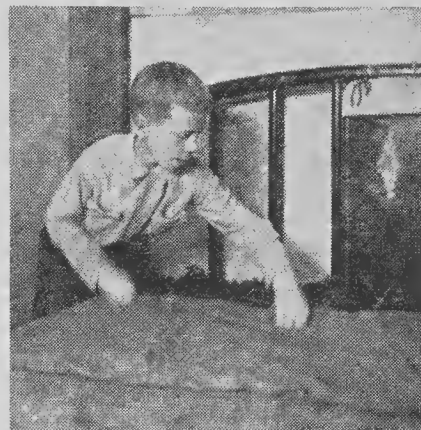
There are limits, of course. The Knapp children are young and there are years ahead for them to learn the things beyond them now. But they've made an enthusiastic start on their responsibilities as farm family members.

Last year while the Knapps were without any hired men, Bobby and David helped to sweep the stable and milk the cattle. By helping, they felt they were a working part of the family.

The Knapp parents believe you have to do things with your children, and find the effort is always rewarded. Sometimes the reward is sharing the world of childhood. Sometimes it's more practical. Wally helps the children with their calves, readying them for show in the school fair. In turn, their trained calves are easier for him to work with later in larger shows.

"I don't think it's fair to raise children without having them work at home," Peggy says with conviction. "It's an early way to learn to buckle down as they will have to later. I don't think it's doing them any favor to excuse them from helping with the things they're able to do."

The Knapp youngsters have learned that when they do their part, the work is done faster. This frees their parents to spend more time with them. They know that picking up the bath-time clutter themselves leaves time for a before-bed story at the end of a farm family's busy day. And so it goes...V



Bobby makes his own bed, as do Davy and Beth. Often they make the other ones too and always do a good job.



A visiting cousin, Douglas MacRae, is enrolled in the dishwashing brigade.



Owners must tend their pets. David waits with buuuy feed while Beth and Bobby care for their small pigeons.

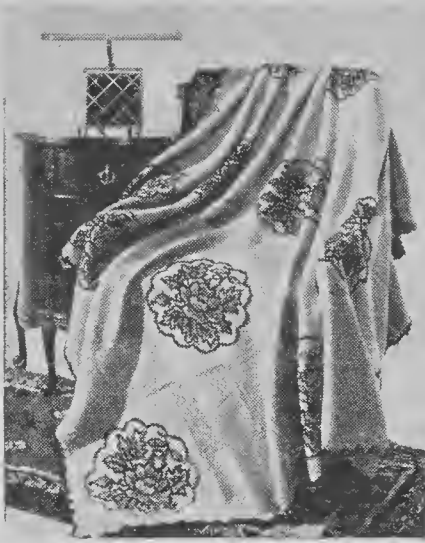
HANDICRAFTS

Gift Novelties

THESE pictures are from a 41-page book of knitting and crochet patterns called Toys and Novelties, price 50¢.

We are pleased to be able to offer again the sets of six free knitting lessons so helpful for beginners.

Made of 13 embroidered squares and 48 garter stitch squares, this lovely wool afghan measures 57 in. square.



The round crocheted cushion cover and the embroidered knitted one provide handsome comfort. Other pages offer tea cosy and holder patterns.



These are some of the many dolls' outfits featured in the book. Other patterns offer a baby doll wardrobe and a snowsuit for a 16-inch doll.



Decorative patterns are knitted in or embroidered on these useful bags. On other pages of the book, you'll find handbags for dress wear and spacious bags so handy for casual wear and craft carrying.



These favorites from the animal kingdom come in adult and baby sizes: dogs, monkeys, donkeys, penguins, kangaroo, duck and duckling, and bunny rabbits. —pictures courtesy Patons & Baldwins

For handicraft patterns pictured above please address your order to The Country Guide Needlework Dept., 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 12, Man.

There's nothing like the Glazed Date Fans you bake yourself!



If you bake at home it's easier with Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. There's less fuss, less preparation . . . and if you just follow our recipes, you'll never need to worry "will it work?" It will! And you'll feel so proud!

You'll need for the dough:

- ½ c. milk
- ½ c. lukewarm water
- 1 tsp. granulated sugar
- 1 envelope Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast
- 3 eggs
- 1 egg yolk
- ½ c. butter or Blue Bonnet Margarine
- ⅓ c. granulated sugar
- ½ tsp. salt
- ½ tsp. vanilla
- 4¼ c. (about) once-sifted all-purpose flour

for the filling and glaze:

- 2 c. cut-up pitted dates
- 3 tbsps. granulated sugar
- 1 c. water
- 2 tbsps. lemon juice
- 1 slightly-beaten egg white
- 1 tbsp. water
- 1 tbsp. granulated sugar
- ¼ tsp. ground cinnamon

1. Scald milk; cool to lukewarm. Measure lukewarm water into small bowl; stir in the 1 tsp. sugar. Sprinkle with yeast. Let stand 10 mins., then stir well.



2. Meantime, beat eggs and egg yolk well. Cream butter or mar-

garine in large bowl. Blend in the ⅓ c. sugar, salt and eggs. Stir in vanilla, lukewarm milk, dissolved yeast and 2 c. of the flour; beat until smooth and elastic. Work in remaining 2¼ c. (about) flour.

3. Knead dough on floured board until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl. Grease top. Cover. Let rise in warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk—about 1½ hrs. Meantime, cook dates, the 3 tbsps. sugar and 1 c. water together, stirring, until thick; stir in lemon juice. Cool.



4. Punch down dough. Knead until smooth. Divide into 2 equal portions. Roll each portion into a 12" round; spread ½ of each round with ½ of the filling; fold dough over filling. Spread ½ of each semi-circle with remaining filling and fold dough over to cover. Place on greased cookie sheets. Grease tops. Using back of knife, mark radiating spokes on top of dough. Cover with a towel. Let rise until doubled—about 45 mins. Deepen markings. Brush fans with egg white mixed with 1 tbsp. water and sprinkle with a mixture of 1 tbsp. sugar and cinnamon. Bake in mod. hot oven, 375°, 25 to 30 mins. Makes 2 fans.

time for a new

SCOTIASUDSENSWISHER?*

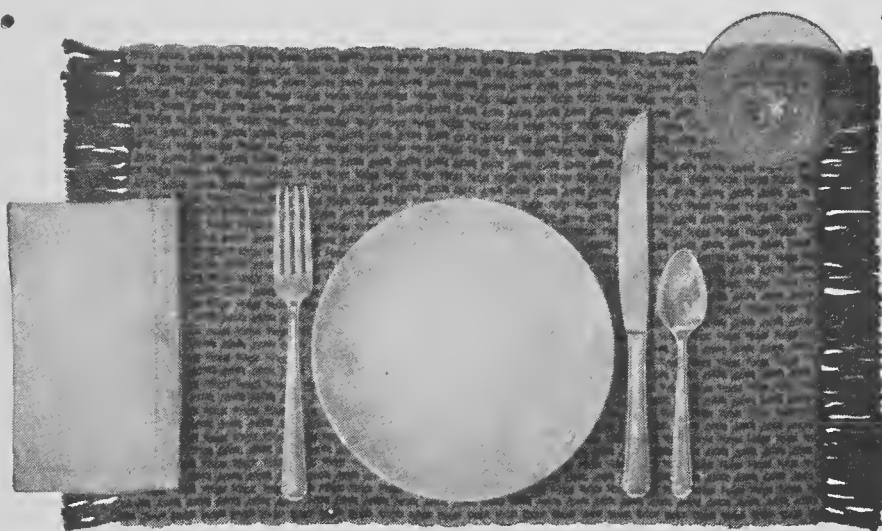


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Apple Time

FROM coast to coast, the apple harvest is in! Who can resist the fruity fragrance of this fine Canadian crop?

Thanks to improved storage techniques there will be apples to eat in hand and apples to cook through the winter months ahead. Not all of the apple varieties are equally good, raw and cooked. The Newtown, Cortland and Northern Spy are considered suitable for both. The Fameuse (Snow), McIntosh, Jonathan, Delicious, Stayman, and Golden Russet are favored for eating raw. For best cooking results, use Gravenstein, Wealthy, Ribston, King, Baldwin, Greening, Wagener, Roman Beauty, Winesap or one of the three all-purpose varieties.

Apple Bread

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 2 c. sifted all-purpose flour | 1 T. grated orange rind |
| 1 tsp. baking powder | 1 tsp. vanilla |
| ½ tsp. baking soda | ⅓ c. orange juice |
| ½ tsp. salt | ¾ c. raisins |
| ⅓ c. shortening | ¼ c. chopped nuts |
| 1 c. sugar | 1 c. finely chopped apple |
| 1 egg | |

Sift flour, measure and sift with baking powder, soda and salt.

Cream shortening. Add sugar gradually, mixing well. Add egg and beat well. Blend in orange rind and vanilla.

Stir in dry ingredients alternately with orange juice. Add raisins, nuts and chopped apple with the last addition of flour. Mix only enough to blend. The batter will be fairly stiff.

Spoon batter into a well greased 9" x 5" loaf pan. Bake in a moderate oven at 350°F for about 1 hour.

For round loaves you may use three 20-oz. tin cans, well greased. Bake for about 45 minutes.

Ham and Apple Scallop

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| 4 or 5 apples | Brown sugar |
| 2 center slices of ham | 1 T. lemon juice |
| (¼" thick) | |

Pare apples, core and slice in rings. Trim off part of fat from ham and cut ham in serving size pieces. Place a layer of ham in the bottom of a baking dish; cover with apple rings and sprinkle lightly with brown sugar, using 1 to 2 tablespoons for each layer. Repeat until all ingredients are used. Arrange the top layer so that both ham and apple show. Sprinkle lemon juice over top. Cover and let bake in a moderate oven at 325°F for about 25 minutes or until apple slices are tender. Remove cover from the baking dish and bake 20 to 25 minutes longer to brown the apples slightly and thicken the juice.

Applesauce Cake

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| ⅓ c. shortening | 1 tsp. salt |
| ½ c. brown sugar | ½ tsp. cinnamon |
| 1 c. sugar | ¼ tsp. cloves |
| 1 egg | ¼ tsp. nutmeg |
| 1 c. applesauce | ⅓ c. water |
| 1½ c. sifted all-purpose flour | ½ c. chopped nuts |
| 1 tsp. baking soda | ⅓ c. raisins |

Cream shortening, add sugar and cream together until light and fluffy. Add egg, beat well. Stir in applesauce.

Sift and measure flour. Sift again with baking soda, salt and spices. Add the dry ingredients to the creamed mixture alternately with the water. Stir in nuts and raisins with the last of the flour.

Spread batter in a greased 9" square pan. Bake in a moderate oven at 350°F for about 40 minutes.—G.L.

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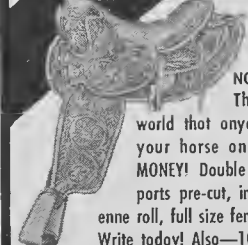
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8381



6248

No. 6248. A droll monkey and playful kitten are two of four fun-time costumes made from this pattern. A penguin outfit and horned devil are variations. Sizes 2-4, 6-8, 10-12, 14-16, 36 and 38. Pattern price 45¢.

No. 6343. A Japanese robe with obi shown in back view; the draped head piece, sleeveless over-robe and long sleeved robe of the fiery sheik; and the classic witches' garb can all be made from one pattern. In sizes 6-8, 10-12, 14, 16, and 18. Price is 45¢.



6343

6342

No. 6342. The Gay Nineties' belle is remembered for her leg-o'-mutton sleeves, high neckline and low hemline. The pantalooned bathing suit and demure Bo-Peep are popular too. Sizes 6-8, 10-12, 14, 16, 18. The pattern price is 45¢.



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The Country Boy and Girl

Timothy's 4-H Club

by MARGARET MORRISON

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STANFIELD'S
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Short-Sleeve Shirt, Medium Weight (9911), about \$2.98; Light Weight (6611) about \$2.50 • Long-Sleeve Shirt, Medium Weight (9913) about \$3.98; Light Weight (6613) about \$2.98 • Elastic-waist Longs, Medium Weight (9912), sizes 30-44 about \$3.98 everywhere; Light Weight (6612) about \$2.98 • Combinations, Medium Weight, Short or Long Sleeves, sizes 34-44 about \$6.98. Light Weight \$4.98 • For Boys—Shirts (06611) Short Sleeves 2-6X years about \$1.50. 8-16 years about \$1.98 • Boys—Longs (06612) with elastic waist, double-seat, 2 to 6X years about \$1.98, 8-16 years about \$2.50.

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THERMAL UNDERWEAR
Stanfield's Limited, Truro, Nova Scotia

TIMOTHY WALKER, hot and tired, kicked a tin can along the dusty road as he walked into town. He wouldn't be walking if he could get Bill's bike. But where would he get twenty dollars?

The last time he was in to the store, he'd asked for a part-time job but Mr. Baxter said, "You're too young, son. Come back in a few years." Timothy scowled. He kicked the can extra hard and jingled the three quarters he had in his pocket.

Just then he saw a woman with two big bags of groceries coming out of the store. She tripped. Oranges and tin cans spilled over the road. Timothy wanted to laugh but then he remembered it wasn't kind to laugh at others' misfortunes. He hurried up to her and helped pick up the groceries.

One bag was split. "I'll run back and get another," offered Timothy.

When the bags were re-packed, he helped to stow them in the woman's car. She handed him a quarter. He didn't want to take it but she insisted.

As Timothy went to the drug store to get the glue for his bird house, he noticed the quarter had a deep nick in it, right in the middle of the moose horns on the back. At the store he found the glue and handed the nicked quarter to Mr. Baxter, who stumbled over a welter of boxes and bags on his way to the cash register.

"That trash!" complained Mr. Baxter. "What I need is someone to clear this stuff away. How about you, Timothy? I'll pay you 25 cents a day to take it out to the incinerator."

Surprised, Timothy agreed. He began to pick up the empty cartons and torn paper. When he had finished, Mr. Baxter rang up "No Sale" and took out a quarter to pay him. It was the nicked one! He was so busy looking to make sure that he ran smack into Bob Crandall.

"Whoa!" said Bob, good-naturedly. "I want to talk to you. How about helping me with my paper route? It's too big for me."

"Well. . . ." Timothy hesitated. "I promised Mr. Baxter first."

"That's O.K. I'll get the papers and by the time I get here, you'll be through."

TIMOTHY raced home as fast as his sneakers and his 10-year-old legs would carry him. Breathlessly, he told his mother he'd be making \$1.50 a week at the drug store and \$2.00 as Bob's helper.

"Boy! I'll get that bike yet!" he crowed. "Have you got a dollar for four quarters?"

"Of course. Now run next door and give Mrs. Tucker the 75 cents she loaned me this afternoon."

Timothy gave Mrs. Tucker three quarters, including the marked one. Thursday night when he collected for the paper, she gave it right back to him. Funny about that quarter, it seemed to want to follow him. He put it with his paper collection money.

He was stacking his own money into neat piles when Bob came back. "You gave me 25 cents too much, Tim," he reported. Timothy stared at the quarter spinning on the desk top. When it lay flat, the nick was clear. That quarter just didn't want to stay in circulation!

On Sunday, Timothy had an idea. "It'll be like saying thank you if I put this quarter into the collection plate," he told his mother.

Next day his mother reminded him: "Don't forget to take your bird house to the hall. It's the last day for entries."

That afternoon the chairman of the bird house contest was speaking when Timothy slid into a back seat in the hall. "This year we're giving cash prizes," he said.

He called out the winner's name and held up an apartment house for purple martins. When applause had almost died down, he held up a bird house that had been hollowed out from a log.

"Second," came his voice, loud and clear. "Timothy Walker, for the most natural looking entry. It's an invitation to any bird."

It wasn't until later Timothy realized that he had two \$1 bills and two quarters clutched in his hand. One was HIS quarter.

"I'm going to frame it and mount it on my bike when I get it. It sure brought me luck," he told his father.

His father smiled. "Because you've worked hard, I've decided to put up the balance so you can have the bike right now. But it wasn't all luck, Tim. You first got that quarter for being helpful. You kept it by being hard working and because Bob was honest. Sounds like a 3-H club, doesn't it?"

"Four," said Timothy, beaming. "The fourth is for how happy I am." ✓

A Word Game

by E. D. WELLS

Here's one way you can play with oil and not get greasy! Each answer ends with the letters O-I-L!

1. Labor
2. To stir up
3. To dirty
4. Silk refuse
5. To frustrate
6. Two ways to cook
7. To damage
8. A way of stewing
9. Lay around
10. A cover to keep fresh

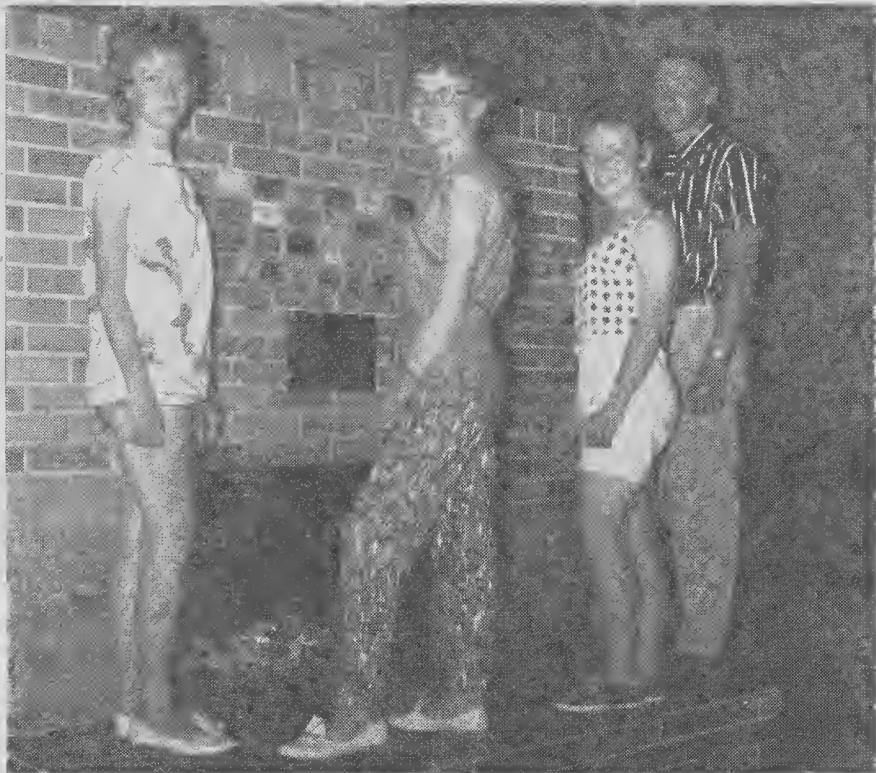
Answers:

- | | |
|------------------|---------|
| 10. Tin-foil | 5. Foil |
| 9. Coil | 4. Nail |
| 8. Par-boil | 3. Soil |
| 7. Spoil | 2. Roil |
| 6. Broil or Boil | 1. Toil |

Young People

The spirit of co-operation spans continents and counties

Flames of Friendship



[Guide photo

Many Manitoba furu families shared in the dedication of the MFA youth committee's international fireplace in the pavilion at the Clear Lake camp. Pictured in front of it are (l. to r.) Lynne Trembath, Cartwright; Margaret Hodgson, Hartney; Carol Anne Gilmour, Forrest; and Bob Mason, of Newdale.

SOME people collect stones as a hobby. But the young people who make up the youth committee of the Manitoba Federation of Agriculture collected stones for quite a different reason. They wanted stones for a fireplace in the pavilion at the MFA's Clear Lake camp.

They could have gathered these locally. But someone—no one knows who — suggested that the fireplace would be more meaningful if it contained stones from the countries that are members of the International Co-operative Alliance.

Don Meadows, the MFA's executive secretary, who was a youth committee member at the time, told us this meant a lot of correspondence. He also explained that young people from other countries who visited the camp carried the idea back home.

Gradually the stones started to arrive. Each one had to be officially

cleared through customs even though it had no commercial value.

Some, like the Scottish granite, were highly polished. Others, like the Indian stone with its map of that country carved in relief, were more elaborate. Some plain ones were cut and polished by Watson Crossley of Grandview.

This year, on July 30, Ralph Lowes of Brandon, president of the youth committee, formally dedicated the fireplace. It is made of ordinary bricks. A center panel holds a variety of stones from 27 countries. Bronze name plates tell where they came from. Under this panel a plaque shows the clasped hands of international friendship.

Why was it inspiring to share in this fire-lighting ceremony? Perhaps it was because these were the flames of a growing friendship.—E.F. v

4-H Farm Tour

WHAT would your club do if it was asked to provide a sit-down supper for 275 people with hearty appetites? This was the challenge put to members of the Ailsa Craig Junior Institute recently when a 7-bus caravan of Ontario 4-H club members from Grey County toured Middlesex County.

The girls met the challenge by efficient planning. They bought ham and buns and made a variety of salads themselves. Plates were made up on an assembly line and served in Alex M. Stewart's new seed cleaning plant. At \$1.10 per plate, the girls made a modest profit for their club.—D.R.B. v



Some of the junior institute members who helped out on the plate-filling assembly line are shown hard at work.



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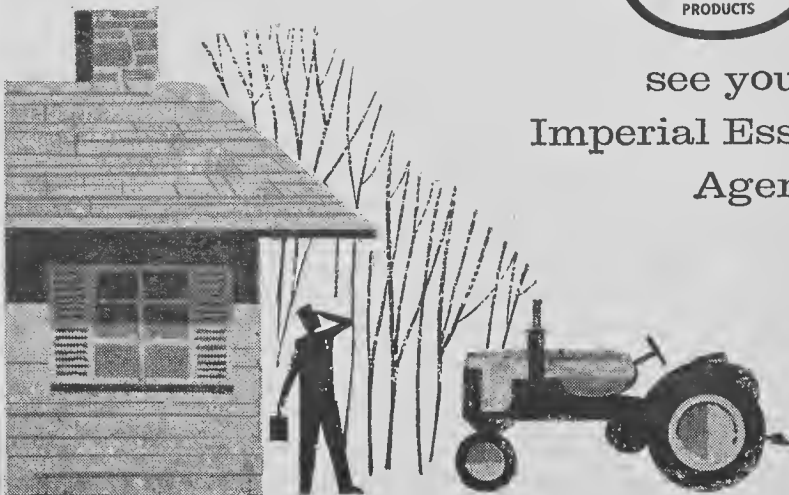
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tractor, and **ESSO**

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Farm Organizations

(Continued from page 8)

and repeated the request for a meeting.

"We are happy to see some result of our efforts, but by taking such unilateral action, the Government obviously intends to assume full responsibility. It will be up to each and every farmer in the Prairies to judge for

himself as to the adequacy of the Government's action," Mr. Gleave concluded. V

OFA COMMENTS ON HIGHWAYS TRAFFIC PROBLEM

Recent cases involving farmers moving extra wide equipment on the highways without a permit has prompted the Ontario Federation of Agriculture to look into the matter.

It was found that the Highways Traffic Act allows traction engines and threshing machines having a total width of 110 inches to use the highways, but OFA President Gordon Greer points out that some types of modern machinery exceed this width by several inches.

"However, the Ontario Department of Transport reports that it has a new policy in effect which allows farmers to get a special permit to move their extra wide equipment without being charged for violating the Act," Mr. Greer said. "All a farmer has to do, if he plans on moving equipment by road, is to apply to the Special Permits Division, Department of Trans-

port, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. The permit is good until October 14. After that, he will have to renew if he wishes to continue moving his equipment on the highways.

"Possibly the problem calls for a study of the Act with the idea of requesting amendments, so that farmers need not obtain special permits," Mr. Greer stated. "The only other recourse is for the machinery designers to produce farm equipment that is within the requirements of the Highways Act. In the meantime, I urge all farmers to observe proper caution on the highways to avoid accidents to themselves and to other people," Mr. Greer concluded. V

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COMPANY LIMITED

What's Happening

(Continued from page 7)

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION BOARD COSTS RISE

The net cost of operations of the Agricultural Stabilization Board in its first 2 years of activity are shown in the Board's annual report issued recently. The costs were divided among the various commodities for the fiscal years 1958-59 and 1959-60 as follows:

individual commodities do not necessarily represent the actual amount of assistance provided in the fiscal year. For example, at the end of the 1959-60 fiscal year (March 31, 1960), the value of the Board's inventories of creamery butter, cheddar cheese, dry skimmed milk, hogs and raspberries combined was \$117,796,060. Further net costs to the Board will undoubtedly occur in the disposal of these inventories, and this will be reflected in the net cost of the stabilization program in 1960-61. V

Products	Net Cost of Program	
	1958-59 \$	1959-60 \$
1. Potatoes	709,829	—
2. Creamery Butter	—	3,408,614
3. Cheddar Cheese	723,826	110,180
4. Dry Skimmed Milk	6,956,943	8,108,049
5. Shell Eggs	3,425,748	4,810,277
6. Fowl	423,367	137,762
7. Hogs	135,411	27,861,833
8. Lambs	281,176	360,980
9. Wool	1,541,294	1,219,461
10. Tomatoes	51,641	95,461
11. Raspberries	429	30,660
12. Apples	768,415	—
13. Asparagus	106,021	—
14. Milk	—	9,844,110
15. Peaches	—	357,214
16. Soybeans	—	1,217,433
17. Sugar Beets	—	2,656,724
Totals	\$15,124,100	\$60,218,758

It should be noted that inventories to the Board account are held over from one year to another in some cases, so that the costs given for

edly occur in the disposal of these inventories, and this will be reflected in the net cost of the stabilization program in 1960-61. V

CHANGES TO BE MADE IN ONTARIO'S HOG MARKETING

Newest development in Ontario's remarkable hog marketing program is an agreement between the Hog Producers Marketing Board and the Farm Products Marketing Board, which should give rank and file hog producers a greater voice in the affairs of their marketing organizations. It should also lead to introduction of a selling system which assures producers that their hogs are sold to the buyer willing to pay the highest price.

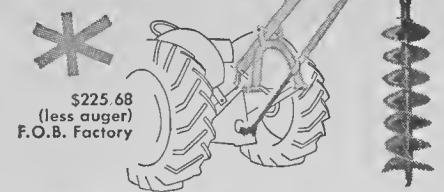
Surprising thing about the agreement is that it was so long in coming. However, the hog producers' president, Charles McInnis, had hinted earlier that he would rather forfeit the compulsory marketing powers given his organization under the Farm Products Marketing Act than bow to the wishes of the government-appointed Farm Products Marketing Board.

Points in the new agreement are:

- A redistribution of the hog organization's electoral zones will be made and the total number of zones will be increased to 9 from the present 7. This will reduce by 2 the number of directors-at-large on the 11-man Hog Board. All zone directors will be elected, in future, in the zones prior to the annual meeting, with only the 2 directors-at-large being elected at the annual meeting. The new zone boundaries will be determined by the Hog Board on agreement with the Farm Products Marketing Board, and will be based on hog production, numbers of producers and geographic location.

- A committee is established to study the contentious method of sale and to devise a practical new method that will give the best possible return to the producers and in which it can be determined that the highest bidder gets the hogs. The committee, which will submit a progress report monthly, consists of Hog Board members L. Dickieson and C. Frey, and Farm

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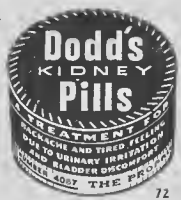
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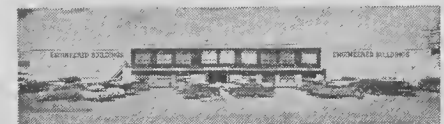
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What's Happening

Products Marketing Board members H. Bailey and George McCague.

• The Hog Board agrees to invite officials of the Farm Products Marketing Board to sit in on any of its meetings that they so desire.

• A committee is established to study transportation costs and services related to marketing hogs.

• The Farm Products Marketing Board agrees to permit the Hog Board to set the service charge at not more than 40 cents per hog.

The changes agreed upon follow, in a general way, the recommendations made by Price Waterhouse & Co., in a report which the company filed earlier this year with the Ontario Government following its study of the hog organizations. (The recommendations made by the accounting firm were summarized in our July *What's Happening* column.)—D.R.B.

FREEDOM-FROM-HUNGER CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

Representatives of 16 non-governmental organizations have taken steps to set up a Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign Committee to work in Canada. The proposed national committee will be called upon to launch an educational program on the problems of food and population; and to stimulate Canadian interest in the Freedom - from - Hunger Campaign launched July 1 of this year by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. The Canadian Government has recently made a contribution of \$23,000 for the operation of the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign, which is aimed at stimulating production in food-deficient countries throughout the world. V

GRAIN STOCKS REMAIN HIGH

Total carryover of the five major Canadian grains at July 31, 1960, were estimated at 760.3 million bu., 6 per cent below last year's 810.6 million bu., but 9 per cent above the 10-year (1950-59) average of 695.1 million bu. This year's July 31 stocks, in all positions, in millions of bushels, with last year's totals and the 1950-59 averages in brackets, were estimated as follows: Wheat, 536.2 (549.0, 455.9); Oats, 92.5 (119.0, 122.2); Barley, 120.1 (128.2, 100.2); Rye, 6.8 (7.9, 12.6); Flaxseed, 4.7 (6.5, 4.2). V

ADDING TO TERMINAL

A contract has been awarded by United Grain Growers Limited for the construction of three units, which will add a total capacity of 4,250,000 bushels to its terminal at Port Arthur. The addition will be built at the out-shore end of the present structure. Shipping facilities will be improved to enable the largest vessel operating on the St. Lawrence Seaway to take a complete load without moving from one position.

Construction will proceed as rapidly as the weather permits, and it is hoped that a substantial part of the capacity will be ready by the end of July 1961. V

The One Mystery That Defies Man's Genius

Man invents a rocket that can hit the moon. He splits the atom...breaks the sound barrier...invents mechanisms more efficient than skilled human hands and trained human minds.

He pumps oil from wells drilled into the ocean floor...turns deserts into lush fields and vineyards...cruises under the Polar Ice Cap in cold Arctic seas in atomic-powered submarines. In his challenging drive to uncover the secrets of the vast universe, he proposes now to bore a hole through the crust of the earth to see what's inside.

By his own genius, man has opened a veritable Pandora's box of long-held secrets of his physical world. And some people...impressed by this progress...seem to think that science will ultimately discover the answer even to the mystery of life itself.

This, we believe, is a futile, presumptuous and unworthy hope. For here the secret is held not in the physical matter of the universe...not in things that can be measured, weighed and physically analyzed...but in the divine and invisible hands of the Supreme Being Who created all that is and Who, by obvious design, permits us to see some things only through "dark glasses."

The slide rules and test tubes of science offer no hope of answering life's most important questions: Is there a God? What is God like? Whence have we come...why are we here?...what is our final destiny? If we are the chosen of God...the only creature gifted with the promise of eternal life...why are our lives so often plagued by evil and misfortune?

These questions, some people say, are impossible to answer. Nobody, they contend, knows what God is like. Having no material proof, all we can do is to have faith—to hope, pray and live righteously. Catholics, however, are convinced that God has clearly and plainly told us what He is like, why we are here, how we must live, what is our ultimate destiny. Science cannot tell us these things, but *religion* does.

Whether you are Catholic or not...believer or unbeliever...you will find a rich spiritual reward by reading the evidence which provides Catholics with a satisfying answer to life's most vital and, to some, its most frightening questions.

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MEN PAST 40

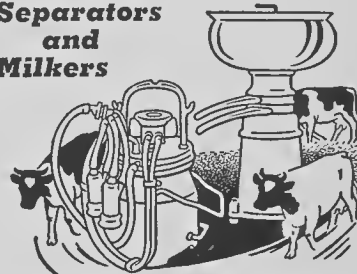
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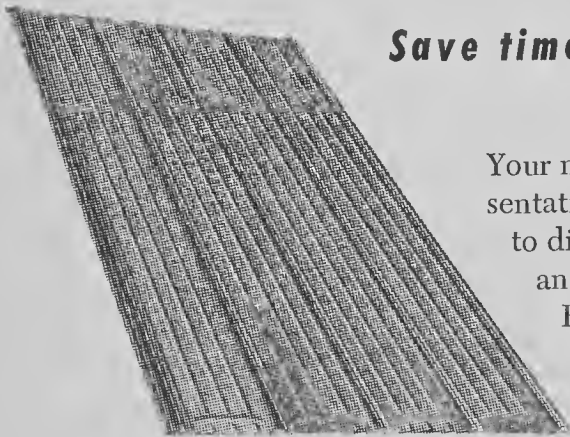
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Hi Folks:

Ted Corbett always takes a keen interest in everything that goes on. If you open a letter in front of him, he starts jittering around until next thing you know he's reading it over your shoulder. When somebody phones you, Ted keeps interrupting with, "Who is it? Who is it?" If you hang up, he says, "Who was it?"

"What've you got there?" he asked the other day when I took a big brown envelope from my mail box.

"Not having X-ray vision, like Superman," I said sourly, "I won't know until I open it."

"Says there it's from the Canada Department of Agriculture," he pointed to the top of the envelope.

"I know where it's from," I growled.

"Aha, what's this?" cried Ted, as he reached over and drew out a set of building plans while I was still reading the letter. "Now why would anybody be sending you plans for a new chicken house. The one you've got looks pretty good to me."

"It's all right for a small farm flock," I admitted, "but I figure to get more birds and put the thing on a paying basis."

Ted shook his head sadly. "I know such evil things go on in the United States all the time," he said, "but I never expected the poison to spread to our valley."

"What do you mean, evil things?" I snorted. "What's that got to do with my new chicken house?"

"Because it's a sign of a creeping sickness in our economy, that's why!"

Out of his shirt pocket he took a newspaper clipping.

"Here is a report of a speech made by the U.S. Agriculture Secretary, Ezra Benson," he said impressively. "When you hear this, you're going to put those plans where they belong—in the ash can. 'Big expansion ventures by farmers,' says Mr. Benson, 'have become an evil of our time.'"

"The farm management book says if you expand your operation you make it more efficient," I told him.

"Nowadays, if you're efficient you're a reactionary," he explained kindly. "The whole trouble is we farmers are too efficient. That's why we have these surpluses. We've got to learn to act more modern and cut our efforts to a minimum, like the labor unions do. In the United States they even pay farmers for NOT producing."

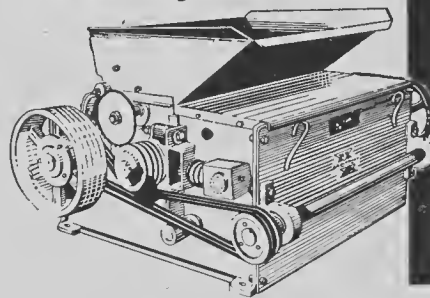
"Next time you feel an expansion urge coming," he advised, "you just clear out and go fishing."

I knew someday things would work out so Ted could capitalize on his natural born laziness.

Sincerely,

PETE WILLIAMS.

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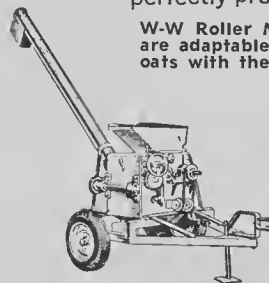
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